Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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RAN ON HOG'S BACK REEF

The Sound Boat Continental Ashore Near Hell Gate.

WAS DRIFTING IN FOG AND DARKNESS

Passengers for New-Haven Aroused at Midnight—Waited Till Easter Morning for Transfer.

The Sound steamboat Continental of the New-Haven line left Pier 25 East River at midnight Saturday, bound for New-Haven. Forty minutes later she ran her bow onto the shelving rocks that project into Hell Gate from the shore of Ward's Island, known to navigators as Hog's Back Reef. The boat slid up the rocks until her bow forced its way through the heavy sea wall that surrounds the island, and cut a "V" 30 feet deep into the land. At a late hour last night the boat was still partly dry docked.

The officials of the New-Haven line do not ask passengers for their names on the night boat. The number on board is, consequently, in doubt, as the tickets had not been collected, but the officers estimate that there were at least eighty passengers on board. Nearly all the passengers had retired when the accident occurred.

The Continental was running under one bell, which means half speed, as she approached Hell Gate, on account of a haze.

In the pilot house were Capt. Theodore Weatherwax, Pilot James Beckwith, and the two quartermasters. According to Pilot Beckwith, when the Continental rounded Hallett's Point, on the Long Island side, which is just beyond the Astoria slip of the Ninety-second Street Ferry, she ran into a fog bank that made it impossible to see any distance ahead. A short way above Hell Gate, Ward's Island widens out, causing a considerable bend in the river. As soon as they ran into the fog bank the Captain rang to stop the engines, and the boat floated along with the strong flood tide running at the time. Her officers had calculated that she had floated a sufficient distance for them to swing so as to keep the channel of the river bend, when, without warning, the steamer ran aground.

When a reporter for The New-York Times boarded the Continental yesterday morning she was surrounded by wrecking craft and lighters, and her crew were busy unloading her cargo of freight preparatory to an effort to float her at high tide. The passengers had been transferred to the freight boat Eleazer F. Peck early in the morning and landed at the foot of Thirty-third Street and East River. Consequently their story of the accident could not be obtained.

Pilot Beckwith was found standing by the main stairway. He talked guardedly about the accident. He said that the boat had run into a fog bank, and they did not know just where they were until they struck the shore. He said that there was very little, if any, excitement among the passengers. He was in the pilot house at the time.

Pilot Beckwith escaped from the interview by ascending to the upper deck.

Capt. Weatherwax was said to be asleep in his stateroom, and no one would disturb him.

Purser James M. Gerarty was found in the dining room. He said there was no list of the passengers, but he thought that there were at least eighty on board. He stated that he was, at the time of the accident, in the main saloon, and he saw no evidence of a panic among the passengers. Some of them, he said, ran out of their staterooms to learn the cause of the slight jar that followed the boat's striking on the rocks, and they were quickly assured that there was no danger or cause for alarm. Some of them returned to their staterooms and dressed, and then learned that the boat was hard and fast on the shore, many miles this side of her destination. The majority of them did not know of the accident until several hours after it occurred, when they came out on deck expecting to see the lights of New-Haven twinkling in the distance. It did not take them long to learn that they would no doubt spend Easter Sunday in a less desirable locality.

After gazing for a time at the cheerless fog and dim shore lights, the passengers retired to their berths, but not to sleep, for the four big steam whistles of the Continental were kept blowing throughout the remainder of the night. This was done to signal passing craft, in hope that assistance might be secured to float the boat.

Quartermaster James Coleman, who was in the pilot house when the Continental struck on the rocks, said that there was very little jar fonowing the accident. Just as quickly as the boat struck, the Captain rang to back the engines water, and the engines were kept going for fully a half hour, but without visible effect. Finding that his vessel was hard and fast, Capt. Weatherwax ordered an examination to be made of the hull, to ascertain if it had sustained any injury. None could be found.

The fog began to break away about 5 o'clock in the morning, and soon afterward several of the company's lighters arrived, together with the wrecking apparatus of the Chapman Wrecking Company. With these boats were David Gerarty, Superintendent of the line, and Frank Soop, Superintendent of the company's boats, they having been informed of the accident by telephone from one of the institutions on Ward's Island. The boat was given over to the wreckers, and the crew set at work transferring the freight on board to the lighters.

While waiting to be taken ashore, and sent on their journey homeward, the passengers on the Continental amused themselves by cheering the passing boats. Many of the big Sound steamboats went down the river, and their passengers, who were up crowded over to one side to get a good view of the Continental. They returned the cheers with vigor.

Capt. Weatherwax is relieving Capt. Aaron Hawdy, the regular commander of the Continental, who is temporarily in charge of the company's day boat, the Richard Peck, while her commander, Capt. Edward Hardy, is on a vacation. Capt. Weatherwax usually acts as pilot of the Richard Peck.

Some of the river men along the shore severely criticised the action of the officers of the Continental in trying to pass through Hell Gate while a dense fog prevailed. They were of the opinion that the boat should have either remained in her New-York pier or anchored in Astoria Cove, or Kip's Bay. They said that to attempt to proceed in such weather was foolhardy.

Hog's Back Reef is one of the most dangerous spots in Hell Gate. There appears to be an eddy that shoots out from Hallett's Point toward the reef, for every time a vessel is lost in a fog in the Gate she is almost certain to run on that reef.

The Continental is one of the oldest boats that ply up and down the East River and Long Island Sound. She is 320 feet long, has 65 feet beam and draws 11 feet of water. She has been running on the route about twelve years, replacing the Elm City, which is now laid up at New-Haven.

Superintendent Geraty does not consider that it will be a very difficult task to float the boat. He feels confident that when she has been lightened it will be possible to pull her off at a high tide.

The only visible damage sustained by the boat was the cutting of her copper sheathing by the edges of the rocks.

Where the Navy Yard Sailors Worship

St. Michaels Protestant Episcopal Church, on High Street, near Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, which for years was known as Grace Chapel, and which has been the worshiping place for the sailors of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is about to be renovated.

A. Augustus Low, who is a high churchman and a brother of ex-Mayor Seth Low, and who is the senior warden of the church, is to contribute the amount for the renovation. The front of the church is to be renewed, stone porches to be added, and a steeple 90 feet high is to be erected. On the top of the spire is to be a cross, which will be illuminated at night by electricity. The alterations will cost about $10,000.

The Rev. J. Brewster is pastor, and the Wardens are A. Augustus Low, Capt. Kane, United States Navy, retired, and Edward M. Shepard.

MURDERED IN A CHURCH STEEPLE

A Missing Medical Student Accused of Killing His Intended Bride and Her Intimate Friend.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Another horrible discovery was made this morning in a small room in the steeple of Emanuel Baptist Church, where the mutilated remains of young Minnie Williams were found yesterday. The church had been desecrated by a second murder, the victim being another young girl, Blanche Lamont, who had been missing since the 3d inst. She had been strangled to death, her clothes had been torn from her person, and the body was almost nude when discovered. Her shoes and stockings were missing. The imprints of the assassin's finger nails were plainly visible on the murdered girl's throat, but there was no indication of further violence.

Shortly after the discovery was made Dr. George Gibson, pastor of the church, was taken into custody by the police. No charge was placed against him, but he will be held until the mystery is fully cleared.

Miss Lamont was last seen alive in the company of Theodore Durant, a young medical student, and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the defiled place of worship. Durant, who is said to have been engaged to be married to Miss Lamont, is suspected of having taken the life of the Williams girl, who was a warm friend of Miss Lamont. They were members of the church, which they frequently attended together, and were also in the same Sunday-school class.

After the disappearance of Blanche, Miss Williams had often said that she knew that her companion had met with foul play. This startling statement reached the ears of several members of the church, and the girl was asked for an explanation, but she positively declined to reveal the nature of her information, and the matter was dropped. The police are now inclined to thing that Durant, knowing that Miss Williams was in possession of sufficient evidence to prove his guilt in connection with the disappearance of Miss Lamont, concluded to decoy her into the church and silence her forever. The police argue that Durant had heard the statement of the Williams girl, and momentarily feared exposure. As she continued to declare that her friend had been murdered, Durant concluded to kill her.

One of the most damaging witnesses against the young medical student is Charles Hills, who resides across the street from Emanuel Baptist Church. Shortly after 8 o'clock Friday night he saw a man and woman standing near the street corner. They chatted together for some time, and finally started up the street toward the church. When the church was reached, the man caught the girl by the arm and half dragged her to the gate leading to the pastor's study. After a few minutes' conversation, the couple passed through the garden, and finally entered the church through a side door. Hills is positive that the man opened the door with a key, and was apparently thoroughly familiar with the premises. Suspecting that something was wrong, he waited outside for a few minutes, but, hearing no outcry, concluded that the couple were members of the church, and went to his home. The description given of the man who accompanied the girl tallies exactly with that of Durant. A thorough search is being made for Durant.

FOUR HURT IN A RUNAWAY

The Horses, Attached to a Coach, Took Fright in Second Avenue and the Occupants Were Thrown Out.

Four persons were injured in a runaway accident in Second Avenue last night. John Farley of 355 East Thirty-second Street was driving a carriage, containing three persons, up Second Avenue, when the horses took freight at East Third Street, and started up the avenue at a break-neck speed.

At Eleventh Street, the coach struck a telegraph pole. Ernest and Francis Bode of 306 East Eleventh Street, two of the occupants, were thrown out, and, striking on their heads, sustained severe scalp wounds.

Pauline Robb of 367 East Houston Street, the third occupant, had a gash cut in her head and was considerably bruised about the body. The horses kicked loose from the coach. They were caught a little further up the avenue. Farley, the driver, who had hung to the reins, was thrown to the pavement and severely bruised. All refused the attendance of a hospital surgeon and were taken to their homes.

DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF NEWPORT

From a Wrecker, Capt. Waters Rose to Distinguished Political Honors.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 14.—Capt. John Waters, Mayor of Newport, died at 9:25 o'clock this evening, after a painful illness.

He was born in Boston in 1835, and moved to Newport twenty-five years ago. He was a wrecker, and did a large business. During the war he was a diver with Admiral Farragut, from whom he received honorable mention for great bravery. He served several terms in each branch of the City Government, and last October was elected Mayor by the Democratic Party, in which he was justly popular. He was progressive, and believed in liberal expenditures of money for municipal improvement, which made him a favorite candidate among Summer residents. He was a Mason, and widely known as a prominent Elk.

Project of Southern Baptists.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The Rev. Dr. R. H. Pitt of Richmond, Va., and the Rev. J. B. Gambrill of Macon, Ga., have signed a call urging each church in the Southern Baptist Association to send delegates to a meeting to be held in Washington on May 9 to consider the advisability of forming a Southern Baptist Young People's Union, and it is thought likely that the meeting will resolve upon some action which will divide the National Union into two camps. Those who favor a separation say that the union is getting too large to be handled with ease, and that the work both in the South and in the North would prosper more if each section should stand by itself.

Bullet in His Head All Night.

Christopher Thomas, forty-five years old, a tinsmith, of 304 East Twenty-seventh Street, went to Bellevue Hospital last night with a bullet in his head. He said that in taking a revolver down from a shelf Saturday evening it was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering his forehead over the right eye. He lay in bed all that evening, believing that he was not much hurt.

The bullet was removed, but Thomas's condition is very serious. There is a compound fracture in his skull.

Cattlemen and Settlers Disagree.

PERRY, Oklahoma, April 14.—Serious trouble prevails in Beaver County, in the extreme western portion of Oklahoma, between homestead settlers and the cattlemen. Cattlemen have fenced in the homesteaders' farms, and every day brings fresh reports of battles between the warring factions. Many have been killed. The Secretary of the Interior has sent a special agent to make investigations.

A Guttenberg Grocery Burned.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., April 14.—Robert Hoppe's grocery, on Berman Avenue, was destroyed this morning by a fire caused by the explosion of a lamp. The loss was $2,000, with no insurance. Nine years ago Hoppe's store was shattered by an explosion of gunpowder which he had stored on the premises.

Medico-Legal Congress to be Held.

The Medico-Legal Society will hold a Medico-Legal Congress next Fall. It will be open to all students of medical jurisprudence. It will be held in or near New-York City some time in August or September.

DEATH OF JAMES W. SCOTT

The Chicago Newspaper Publisher Stricken with Apoplexy.

IN NEW-YORK ON A PLEASURE TRIP

A Physician Was Attending Him at the Holland House for Another Trouble When He Was Attacked—His Career.

James Wilmot Scott, publisher and one of the proprietors of The Times-Herald of Chicago, died yesterday at the Holland House, in this city, of apoplexy. He was in his room in the hotel, and Mrs. Scott and their niece, Miss Grace Hatch, were present when he died.

Mr. Scott, for some hours before he died, had been suffering from calculus, and a physician had given him opiates. Apparently he was sleeping when the apoplectic shock came, and he died in a few minutes, free from pain, and from causes in no wise connected with the trouble for which the physician had been summoned.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott and Miss Hatch arrived at the Holland House Friday. They were on a vacation trip, and after spending a few days in New-York had intended to go to Washington, Old Point Comfort, and other places south. Mr. Scott was apparently in good health. He remained at the hotel Saturday most of the day because of the rain. Saturday evening he met some old friends who live at the hotel, and he seemed to be in the best of spirits.

When he awoke yesterday morning he was suffering from a severe pain, and he laughingly told Mrs. Scott he thought he must have appendicitis. The pain was so severe that Mr. Scott thought it wise to put himself under a physician's care, and Dr. J. A. Irwin of 14 West Twenty-ninth Street was called in. He found that Mr. Scott was suffering from calculus, which was not necessarily dangerous, though painful.

Dr. Irwin gave him a hypodermic injection of morphia, and said he would call again.

Mr. Scott said at that time that he would probably be able to go for a drive in the Park in the afternoon, as he had contemplated. The pain did not subside during the forenoon, nor did the oplate put Mr. Scott to sleep, and at a little before 2 o'clock the physician was again sent for. As soon as he reached the sick man he saw that the case was serious. He so informed Mrs. Scott.

Dr. Crook of West Twenty-ninth Street was sent for, while Dr. Irwin, giving Mrs. Scott some directions, hurried to his office for medicine.

Meantime, Charles J. Murphy of Washington, who has until recently been a special representative of this Government in Europe, an old friend of Mr. Scott, came to the hotel to call. He went to the sick man's room just as he stopped breathing. Dr. Irwin, who had been absent about five minutes, found that Mr. Scott was beyond all help when he returned. Dr. Irwin and Dr. Crook agreed that the cause of death had been apoplexy.

All efforts to revive Mr. Scott were of no avail. So quietly and so suddenly had he ceased breathing that some about him could not believe that his life had gone. Electrical appliances were brought into use to resuscitate him.

Proprietor Baumann and Manager Harriman of the Holland House, and Mr. Murphy, with representatives in this city of Mr. Scott's paper, made arrangements for sending the body to Chicago. A cousin of Mrs. Scott's, whose home is in Orange, N. J., was notified, and communication was had with Mr. Scott's business associates in Chicago. Undertaker James Dowd of 169 West Eighteenth Street took charge of the body, which will be sent to Chicago this afternoon.

Those of Mr. Scott's friends in this city and Brooklyn who learned of his death were greatly shocked. Many telegrams and messages of condolence were sent to Mrs. Scott.

William C. Bryant, publisher of The Brooklyn Daily Times, had for many years been a friend of Mr. Scott.

"I hardly know what to say," said Mr. Bryant last night. "Mr. Scott was, in my opinion, the brightest newspaper publisher in this country. He was a man of brains, ideas, and energy. He found the Chicago Herald an insignificent sheet, and he developed it into one of the most powerful organs in the United States. Of course he had money behind him, but without his brains the money would not have accomplished anything.

"It is sad to think that Mr. Scott should have to die just when he had realized his newspaper ambition. He was wrapped up in The Herald, and its recent consolidation with The Times made him the greatest newspaper publisher in the West.

"The Newspaper Publishers' Association owes its success largely to Mr. Scott's personal interest and zeal, and the United Press is also greatly indebted to him. I do not know who there is to take his place in the newspaper field.

"That Mr. Scott died suddenly is not a surprise to me. I had feared for a long time that he had a tendency to apoplexy, but I was not prepared for it on such short notice."

James Wilmot Scott was one of the best known and most successful newspaper men in the United States. He was the publisher of The Chicago Times-Herald and President of The Chicago Evening Post Company.

Mr. Scott was born in Walworth County, Wis., in June, 1849. He was the son of D. Wilmot Scott. The latter was also a well-known newspaper man. He was for thirty-five years the publisher of newspapers in Galena, Ill. He died in 1888. James W. Scott moved, early in life, with his father, to Galena, where he attended the public school and the high school. He took a two-year course in the college at Beloit, Wis., and then came to New-York City, and engaged in business as a florist.

This not being to his liking, he went to Washington, where he obtained a place in the Government Printing Office. But he was restless and ambitious, and, after a comparatively short stay in the Government Printing Office, he settled for a while in Prince George County, Md., on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, starting there, in 1872, a weekly paper.

The field proved to be too limited to satisfy Mr. Scott's energy and ambition, and he accordingly returned to Galena. There, in partnership with his father, he started The Galena Industrial Press.

One year later, in 1875, he went to Chicago and bought The Daily National Hotel Reporter. Under his management the paper was very successful, and he at one time seriously thought of turning it into a daily general newspaper. He abandoned the idea, however, leaving the active conduct of the paper to F. Willis Rice, his partner. He retained his part ownership.

In May, 1881, Mr. Scott organized a stock company and founded The Chicago Daily Herald. The paper emerged from the struggling period in 1882, when John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank, bought out Mr. Scott's associates. From that time, owing to the undivided energy of Mr. Scott, the paper became successful. He erected a splendid building for The Herald a few years ago, and equipped it in the most modern fashion.

In April, 1890, Mr. Scott and his partner, Mr. Walsh, established the Chicago Evening Post. Its success was notable from the very first. The Post had a fine home of its own within a year from its start. Mr. Scott was very energetic and full of bright and original ideas in the business and also in the news department of his papers. He made a point also of surrounding himself with able men.

Mr. Scott took an active part in securing the World's Fair for Chicago. He was Chairman of the Press Committee of the preliminary organization. He labored indefatigably for the success of the fair, and was a member of the Board of Directors. He was offered the Presidency of the board, but declined, owing to the pressure of his newspaper engagements. He was chairman for a time of the Press and Printing Committee. Mr. Scott was for three years President of the Chicago Press Club.

He was for a number of years President of the United Press, and was closely identified with every movement in the management of that organization. He was one of the founders of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and was several times in succession the President of that organization. He was actively identified with the business life of Chicago, and was not less popular in the social life of that city. He was President of the Fellowship Club of Chicago. He was a member of the Clover Club of Philadelphia, and also a member of the New-York Press Club. He was an honorable and upright business man, was kind to his employes, and was heartily liked by those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Scott married in 1873 Miss Carrie R. Green of Naperville, Ill. They had no children.

Reception of the News in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The announcement of the sudden death in New-York of James W. Scott was received with expressions of profound sorrow and regret at the downtown hotels and clubs this evening. The Directors of the Press Club and of the Union League Club at once called a meeting for to-morrow to take appropriate action.

To Mr. Scott's associates in the management of The Times-Herald and the employes of that paper the blow was a severe one. A committee of The Times-Herald chapel of the typographical union was appointed this evening to draft resolutions deploring the death of Mr. Scott.

PROF. DANA OF YALE DEAD

Heart Failure Carried Him Off in His Eighty-second Year at His Home in New-Haven.

Prof. James Dwight Dana of Yale died in New-Haven last night of heart failure. He was in his eighty-second year.

As a geologist and mineralogist Prof. Dana was regarded as one of the most eminent that this country had produced. He was the geologist of the Wilkes expedition, and his reports on the results of that important voyage, in which he described many new species of zoophytes and crustacea, threw a new light upon the geology of the Antarctic and Pacific Oceans, and gave him at once a high station in the world of natural science.

Prof. Dana was born in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1813. He seems to have had an early inclination for the sciences, and at seventeen years of age entered Yale College, attracted, it is said, by the fame of Prof. Silliman, Sr. While there he evinced an especial love for the natural sciences. He was graduated, with honors, in 1833. He received shortly afterward the appointment of instructor in mathematics to midshipmen in the United States Naval Service, and in that capacity he sailed to the Mediterranean in the old line-of-battle-ship Delaware. Upon his return he became assistant in chemistry to Prof. Silliman, and in 1836 he was appointed mineralogist and geologist to the United States exploring expedition, then about to be sent by the Government to the Antarctic and Pacific Oceans, under the command of Capt. Charles Wilkes.

Prof. Dana returned in June, 1842, after an absence of three years. The opportunities which this voyage had afforded for scientific observation had been well improved, and during the thirteen years that followed Prof. Dana devoted his time to a study of the material collected, making drawings and preparing the reports for publication. The results of his labors were given in his "Reports on Zoophytes" and "Report on Geology in the Pacific." He was the author of many other works, among the most important of which are "Manual of Mineralogy," "Manual of Geology," and "On Coral Reefs and Islands."

Prof. Dana resided in Washington from 1842 to 1844. He then returned to New-Haven, where he soon after married Henrietta Frances, third daughter of Prof. Silliman. He was elected Professor of Geology at Yale in 1850, and entered on the administration of the chair in 1855. The title of the professorship was changed in 1864 to that of geology and mineralogy.

NAVAL LIEUTENANT SUSPENDED

Capt. Rogers of the Brooklyn Yard Says Lawrence H. Moses Was Guilty of Disrespect.

First Lieut. Lawrence H. Moses of the Marine Corps, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been under suspension since April 8, on which day Commodore Sicard suspended him upon charges made by Capt. Frederick Rogers. The latter complained that the Lieutenant was guilty of gross disrespect to his superior officer.

The Lieutenant is now in the Naval Hospital, on Flushing Avenue, and he refuses absolutely to make any public statement regarding the matter.

Commodore Sicard, Capt. Rogers, and other officers attached to the yard, also refused to discuss the matter.

One of them said that the report that Lieut. Moses was the son-in-law of Green B. Rason, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, was not true.

Lieut. Moses entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1886, and was graduated May, 1892. In July, 1892, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and in November, 1893, was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and in December, 1893, was raised to the grade of First Lieutenant.

Stabbed by an Unknown Italian.

Charles Berry, thirty-two years old, a boss tinsmith, who lives at 250 Navy Street, Brooklyn, is in the Brooklyn Hospital, suffering from three stab wounds in the abdomen, two of which, the surgeons say, will without doubt prove fatal. They were inflicted by an unknown Italian while Barry stood listening to the music in the Salvation Army's barracks in Washington Street, near Concord, at 9:30 last evening.

Thinks There Is a Gang of Thieves.

A number of burglaries have been committed in the Charles Street Precinct recently, and Capt. Delaney had reason to suspect that a gang of young ruffians was responsible for the deeds. Seventeen-year-old Michael Shannon was arrested yesterday on suspicion, and in a confession implicated four other young men, all of whom were arrested, and in the Jefferson Market Police Court remanded until to-day.

Baptized in New-York Bay.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 14.—Special baptismal services were held at the faith-cure church known as Zion Sanctuary this afternoon. At the end of the services the pastor, the Rev. W. D. Bancox, with twenty-six converts, marched to the New-York Bay shore, at the foot of Chapel Avenue, where they were baptized. Nineteen of them were women, two boys, and five men. They found the water pretty cold.

Wyoming Oil Men Jubilant.

CASPER, Wyoming, April 14.—The rise in the Standard Oil Company's product in the East has affected this city by an advance of 2 cents per gallon at their storage tanks here. Wyoming oil men are jubilant over the prospects for a rise in lubricating oil, which is pumped directly from the wells in these fields in a marketable condition.

A Dust Storm in South Dakota.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 14.—South Dakota was visited to-day by a dust storm. The wind began blowing early in the day and increased in velocity until noon, when the air was so full of dust that the sun was obscured. Few ventured out of doors. It is believed much of the grain recently sown has been blown out of the ground.

Capsized on the Park Lake.

A boat, in which were Mr. and Mrs. George Finch, capsized on the big lake in Central Park yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Finch tried to change seats, and were awkward.

Mrs. Finch was unconscious when rescued. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, and was soon able to go home.

FOR AGGRESSIVE WORK

President Cleveland to Chicago's Honest-Money Men.

THE PEOPLE MUST BE EDUCATED

Those Who Have Sound Financial Ideas Must Be Active and Earnest in Disseminating Them.

GRAVE DANGER CONFRONTS THE COUNTRY

The President Is Gratified by the Invitation to Visit Chicago, but Is Forced to Decline It.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Henry Robbins received from President Cleveland this evening a letter declining the invitation of a number of business men of Chicago to attend a public reception here to himself and Mrs. Cleveland.

One hundred of the most prominent citizens of Chicago, both Democrats and Republicans, sent an invitation to the President on April 6, stating that they were anxious to express their deep sense of appreciation of his statesmanlike and courageous action in maintaining the financial credit of our Nation, and his attitude in favor of the preservation of sound national currency.

There is much disappointment at Mr. Cleveland's refusal to come here, but his excuse is well received.

Mr. Robbins says that while he is sorry that the President is unable to accept the invitation, as the ovation which would have been given him would have given great impetus to the honest-money sentiment throughout the West, still he is glad the invitation was sent, as in his reply Mr. Cleveland has taken occasion to speak on the money question, and he believes his words will have great weight.

The President's reply to the Chicago committee is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 13.

To Messrs. William T. Baker, George W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly, and Henry S. Robbins:

Gentlemen: I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

My attachment to this cause is so great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago, that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation, but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate.

I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity, and honor of our nation.

The situation we are confronting demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject—and they ought to be the first to see impending danger—should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident.

If the sound-money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active.

It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with special suggestions which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

What is now more needed than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money.

In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation, which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied, and the soundness of its money unquestioned.

These things are ill exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

If our people were isolated from all others, and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance.

If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves, they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence.

But if American civilization was satisfied with this, it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission.

In these restless days the farmer is tempted by an assurance that, though our currency may be debased, redundent, and uncertain, such a situation would improve the price of his products.

Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is nominally enhanced, the cost of things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerate currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices, an increased cost of all the needs of his home must belong to his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes, and are therefore not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but, for selfish and wicked purposes, are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage, and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may in a sense be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their conditions and circumstances.

It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a centre of finance and commerce or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it.

We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood, and each has its shops and manufactories.

Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found related in one direction to those whose wants they supply and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary.

A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet.

The discredit or depreciation in financial centres of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere.

If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the people, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought, they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their Government. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

BANKERS RECEIVE SILVERITES.

Grand Preparations for the Visit of Sibley, Jones, and Warner.

DENVER, Col., April 14.—J. C. Sibley, Senator Jones, and A. J. Warner, will arrive in Denver to-morrow morning at 7:30 o'clock over the Burlington line. Senator Stewart has been detained in the East.

The people of Denver intend to give the three silverites a warm welcome. A committee will meet the visitors outside the city, and another large delegation will meet them at the Union Depot and escort them to their hotel.

A reception will be tendered them in the evening.

THROWN FROM HER CARRIAGE

An Elderly Woman Probably Fatally Injured in a Runaway Accident on Long Island.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., April 14.—Mrs. Willets of Baldwins was driving to this village to attend the services in St. Agnes's Church, and just before reaching the railroad crossing at Village Avenue a dog ran out and frightened the horse. The animal became unmanageable, and in crossing the railroad tracks the whiffletree broke. The carriage was turned to one side, and was dashed against a tree, throwing the occupant out.

Mrs. Willets, who is an elderly lady, struck her head against the broken whiffletree, and her scalp was frightfully torn. It is supposed her skull is fractured.

Drs. Hutcheson, Bulson, and Delano attended the injured woman, but it is feared she cannot recover.

Four Persons Burned to Death.

FARGO, N. D., April 14.—The burning of a small dwelling five miles north of Fargo early this morning was accompanied by the loss of four lives, the victims being members of the family of Robert Houghton, who came from Canada a year ago. Four grown children jumped from an upper window and escaped with only a few bruises. Houghton's wife and three children, aged six, eight, and ten years, were burned to death.

An Old Man Killed by Gas.

John Harrold, seventy years old, was found dead in the engine room in the basement of the house where he lived, at 408 East Eighty-eighth Street, last evening. He had been asyphxiated by illuminating gas, which escaped from a burner in the room. The old man's death is supposed to have been accidental.

Bloomers for Youngstown Women.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 14.—Twenty-five young women of this city have organized themselves into a club to wear bloomers and do other things in the way of promoting ideas of dress reform. The young women are prominent in society, and it is expected that others will follow their example.

Lost in Central Park.

Dora Campbell and Alice Belorris, four years old, were lost by their parents in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and were found by the police. As they were not claimed they were sent at 9 o'clock last night to Police Headquarters and placed in care of Matron Travers.

Monsignor Satolli at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Mgr. Satolli spent Easter in this city. He officiated at the late mass in St. Mary's Cathedral, and again at the vesper services this evening. He held a reception this evening at Bishop McFaul's residence, and 1,500 persons called upon him.

An Unknown Man Killed.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., April 14.—An unknown man was killed on the North Hudson Company's tracks this morning. The body was taken to Volk's Morgue, Hoboken. The deceased is supposed to be a resident of New-York, and was apparently about forty years old.

Homestead Works on Full Time.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 14.—Beginning to-night Carnegie's Homestead Steel Works went on full time, the first time for several weeks.

Better Times Make Better Wages.

ROWLEY, Mass., April 14.—The 10 per cent. cut in wages at the shop of the Burke Hoil Company will be restored on Monday.

FEAR-STRICKEN WEST SIDE

Not a Doubt That Incendiary Robbers Are at Work There.

A $30,000 SATCHEL IS RECOVERED

Suspected Man Arrested—Two Fires Yesterday Called "Honest" by the Firemen.

POLICE INCREDULOUS OR APATHETIC

Acting Capt. Cooney Sees Nothing but Coincidence—When and Where the Fires Began.

Fire dreading and fear stricken, because of recent happenings that no theory except that of incendiarism as an adjunct to apartment robbery will explain, dwellers on the West Side passed Sunday uncomfortably and in apprehension.

The visitation of fires and the murder in the Colonial Bank Building, Thursday, of Ross McComb, were the engrossing topics of conversation at the Colonial Club, in gatherings at churches, in private homes and flathouses, among promenaders, and in places where men met in surreptitious violation of the excise law.

The state of fear in which are residents of flat houses in this section, was illustrated at 1:15 this morning, when an alarm was sent in for a fire in Lee Wah's laundry at 625 Columbus Avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets. Aroused by the noise of the engines, people rushed from houses in the neighborhood, and there was a panic in the five-story flat house over the laundry. The fire was confined to the laundry.

Of the character of the fires no one was found who was in doubt except an official or two who relegated them to coincidental mystery. Owners of flat houses had taken extraordinary precautions, in one case apparently with preventive success, and in the neighborhood of the quarters of fire apparatus interest in every alarm struck was tense and fervish. All clamored for the arrest of the "fire-bugs," and each had special and terrible ideas of the nature of the punishment they should receive.

Blame was not spared. The Fire Commissioners came in for much for leaving the vast area from Central Park to the North River, and Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, protected with but three engines and one hook and ladder company. The Police Commissioners were arraigned because of the personnel of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Precincts. From the former, Capt. Smith, who was active and a detective, was withdrawn to make room for Capt. Gallagher, who has neither of these characteristics. The other precinct is demoralized, because Capt. Murphy is under suspension, pending his trial on a criminal charge.

Another complaint was that no efficient detective has been seen or heard of in connection with these incendiary doings, when it would have been eminently satisfactory to the imperiled community to know of vigorous and untiring industry by competent men in the neighborhood, and, above all, of a detective assigned to each of the four fire quarters to go with the apparatus with each alarm and seek for evidence promptly while the firemen were doing the duty for which they are paid.

Missing Deeds Recovered.

Events yesterday tended on the one hand to deepen one fire mystery, and on the other gave half a promise of most important developments. In the first case, a satchel containing papers and deeds representing land worth $30,000 in Maryland, which was supposed to have been destroyed in the Columbus Bank Building, was found concealed in the cellar of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, and the circumstances of the finding are singularly mysterious. In the other case, a man who had acted suspiciously in the West Ninety-fifth Street flat house fled from interrogation, and was chased and caught after he had tried to disguise himself by casting away a derby hat and donning a soft cap. He lost himself in lies and contradictions, and was locked up.

Two fires in the district during the day were what firemen called "honest," but they tended to keep up excitement and accentuate it sharply. The first, in the middle of the afternoon, in the apartment of Florence Muth, in the rear of the second floor of the five-story tenement house 908 Amsterdam Avenue, was caused by a man who went to sleep smoking and set fire to a bed.

In ordinary circumstances, the movements of the fire apparatus would have caused little curiosity in the residential neighborhood between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. But the signal was 713, the same that was turned in April 4 for the flat-house 150 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, one of the suspicious fires which was attended by robbery, and the clanging of the gongs of the engines and that of the solitary hook and ladder company turned out the population as if there had been an earthquake to run with the apparatus, as in old volunteer fire days. Not only boys and girls and idlers ran tr

several quarters, while they could not be classed as an incendiary's outfit. Access to the prisoner was denied, but the officials said that after telling several untruths and involving himself in contradictions, he became morose and defiant. He will to-day be arraigned at the Harlem Police Court as Thomas Fitzpatrick.

Some of the stories that he told were that he lived in West One Hundred and Second Street and in North Second Street, Williamsburg. The first address was false, and he knew nothing at all about any feature of Williamsburg. As to "Cullom," he did not know his first name or explain in any way his presence in Mr. Daly's house, and in the face of proof denied changing his hat.

His police description is: Twenty-eight years old, 5 feet 9, stout, sandy mustache, light hair, shabby dark overcoat, light trousers.

$30,000 in a Satchel.

Acting Capt. Cooney was startled yesterday mornig when Samuel Edgar of 100 West Eighty-nith Street entered the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station House, and placing a small alligator skin satchel on the desk, said: "There are $30,000 in that and it was taken at the Colonial Bank fire." Mr. Edgar, who is the son of the owner of the apartment houses east of the Colonial Bank building, explained that at the fire, and in escaping, Peter Garrahan, President of the Maryland Progressive Improvement Company, which has offices in New-York, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, lost a satchel which contained deeds to property worth $30,000 in Maryland, and supposed that a charred satchel afterward found was it, and that the labor and economies of a lifetime had been destroyed, but the satchel produced was Mr. Garrahan's, and the papers were intact.

The finding of the satchel confirms the theory that there were thieves at the Colonial Bank fire and suggests that one of them made a cache of the satchel and did not dare to return for it.

Mr. Garrahan was surprised by the fire, and while he thought out a plan to save his wife and two boys he also remembered the fortune in land deeds that was in his apartment on the fourth floor, which overlooked the yard of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street. Throwing the satchelfull of deeds into the yard, he piloted his wife and children to the fire-escape on the east side of the bank building and did not leave them for an instant until they were safe. Then he returned, and when it was safe to venture into the yard, which is common to three houses in Ninety-fourth Street and easy of access by a vacant lot from Ninety-third Street, he groped around in fire wreck for the satchel. It was, however, too dark to search thoroughly, and the attempt to find it was resumed the next day when Acting Fire Chief Cooney was with Mr. Garrahan.

They found a satchel with its contents entirely destroyed, and Mr. Garrahan said that it was his, and that he was ruined. He went disconsolate to Brooklyn with a brother.

Mary Tribble, janitress of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, went marketing Saturday night, returning about 9 o'clock. Her apartment is in the front basement. Behind it is the engine room and boiler, divided from the kitchen by a dark, whitewashed recess, which is marked from the gasjet over the engine piopy d pillar.

Passing the recess, Mrs. Tribble noticed something hanging high on the wall of the recess on a nail. It did not belong there and she asked her sister, who was with her, what it was.

"That," she replied, "is, I fancy, something left behind by the firemen or insurance men. I saw it there yesterday."

Mrs. Tribble took it down. It was the satchel Mr. Garrahan had given up as lost, and as soon as Mr. Edgar, Sr., found what it contained, he sent his son with it to the station house, and Mr. Garrahan will receive it to-day.

"It's janitor and basement, and gilt-edged flat house, and firebug business," said Abram C. Hull, Superintendent of Fire Patrol, yesterday, in discussing the recent fires on the west side. "But the newspapers don't go back far enough. Instead of going back a week, go back over the record of fires on the west side a couple of months, and you'll begin at the beginning, unless I'm mistaken."

Incendiarism for Robbery.

"It's incendiarism for robbery, nothing more, nothing less. There's a 'gang' in it, and so much the better, for they're sure to come to grief some day. Some one will be caught, then we'll have a confession, and the rest will be arrested. These criminals don't mean murder and don't want to destory houses. They simply understand human or woman, nature, and there's a good deal of method in their crimes. All they want is to get up a scare, with smoke, and an opportunity to plunder. This is easy. Let a woman know she's in a burning house, and she loses her wits. All she cares about, if she has children, is to get them out; if not, to save herself.

"Let me illustrate this. I cannot, for reasons, name place or date. In one of three fires with a basement origin—and note that all these fires start in basements, generally near the dumb-waiter, in first-class apartment houses where there are janitors—a woman smelled smoke and was a bit anxious. There was a knock at the door of her flat and a strange man who said:

"'Missus, the house is afire, and I'm here to help you. If you've any children, get them out, and I'll show you how.'

"The woman didn't reason or explain to herself the presence of a man who spoke that way. She just caught up her children and allowed herself to be directed down stairs by the man, who said she had time if she hurried, but he added:

"'Now, if you've any silverware or jewelry here, tell me where they are and I'll bring them down to you.'

"The woman hurriedly told him where her valuables were, and hurried to the street. There she was caught up and passed through the crowd to a place of safety. When she returned to her flat it had been sacked.

Where the Fire Began.

"I believe that the incendiaries have about done in that neighborhood. Owners of the better class of apartment houses have been locking after their interests, and it won't be so easy as it was to walk from the street into the basement of an apartment house. Janitors will be more careful about closing up when they cannot be around. Beside orders have been generally given to clean up woodbins, lumber rooms, and cellars so as to have no rubbish handy for a 'fire bug's' match.

"I believe that there are three or four in the gang, and that the police might hunt up people who have been robbed and do not care to report the fact, get a description of the property, and look for clues in the pawnbrokers' shops. Or, perhaps, a woman with nerve will some day see one of the thieves in a burning house and take care, after escaping, to watch for and point him out. So far as I have observed, these fires are started either when it is pretty certain that the men folk are not around or at theatre time."

George T. Patterson, insurance agent, recently an officer of the German-American Insurance Company, and Chairman of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and who is a member of the Fire Patrol Committee, has decided opinions on the fires of the west side, of which he is a resident.

"Downright incendiarism," he said; "can be nothing else. People who have been robbed don't go to the police, but after these fires there is a hue and cry, and the thieving is attributed to the police or firemen or the members of the fire patrol. I say 'is'; I should say 'has been,' for it is so clear now that the arson is part of a systematic plan of robbery that those who have suffered have not now the excuse of not wanting to expose or be bad friends with public servants.

"Now, the bulk of these fire robberies occur before the arrival of the Fire Department. A house in confusion, with people having but one thought—safety—is easily and quickly ransacked. Nothing is easier than entering a house. If the basement is closed, ring the top-flat bell. The occupant will wonder why no one comes, but in nine cases out of ten, will not trouble to investigate. The intruder is free to fire the house and have the run of it.

"The Fire Patrol Committee are always on the watch for such crises as the present, but, as the worst of the present fires came after last Wednesday, it will wait developments until regular meeting day, April 17, when it will certainly take action.

Decisive Action to be Taken.

"The matter will be taken up, and probably co-operation with the police will be advocated. Something decisive will be done, as the fires since last Wednesday have cost the insurance companies over $250,000. At present I should like to see more police activity. Hook and Ladder Company No. 22 goes to every fire on the west side, and the least that could be done would be to detail a shrewd detective to go to every fire and do police duty while the case is warm, while firemen attend to their business of putting out the fire.

"The fact is, we have a great scarcity of apparatus in the district. Taking Fifty-ninth to One Hundredth Street, west of Central Park, in all that vast residential neighborhood, we have but Engines 47, 86, and 40, and Hook and Ladder 22. There should be at least two more engines and one more hook and ladder company to answer first alarms, for in fire fighting the first alarm is the thing. The district si not a manufacturing or a store one, and, as a general thing, with proper apparatus, second alarms should be rare. The Fire Department is alive to these necessities. All they want is a backing of public opinion to ask for reinforcements for the west side.

"The Fire Patrol has long distances to go to cover the west side. No. 4 is supposed to cover the greater part of the district, but its quarters are in Ninetieth Street, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues, and to reach any fire here has to cross Central Park. The quarters of No. 5 are in West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street."

Sees Nothing Extraordinary.

Acting Capt. Cooney, in spite of the fact that he had in custody Thomas Fitzpatrick, who fled from Mr. Daty's house, and that three ward men and several Central Office detectives were "trying to do something," maintained that he saw nothing extraordinary in the recent fires, and that the stories of robbery were not supported by reports at the station house. A woman had lost a purse at the Colonial Bank fire and it was returned to her, and now Mr. Garrahan's papers were restored.

John J. Cooney, Acting Chief of the Twelfth Battalion, said that, so far as he knew, the many fires were simply coincidences, but he explained that putting fires out was the first and detecting crime the last duty of a fireman. On arriving at a fire it was usually found going, and firemen lost no time in playing policeman, but attacked the outbreak and "fought it to a finish." The persons who were supposed to look after arson were the local and Central Office detectives, the fire patrol, and the Fire Marshal and his assistants.

Assistant Foreman C. L. Daniels of Hook and Ladder Company No. 22 said:

"Even if we were so disposed, or it was our duty, it would be impossible for us to act as detectives on arriving at a fire, and yet important evidence slips away the longer the time taken in investigating. It would be a good plan to have a detective at each fire, with the firemen, especially just now.

"As to the recent fires, all in gilt-edged apartment houses, with janitors, and starting in the cellar, have been incendiary fires, and they have been set near the dumb waiter or a shaft.

"I can't make out the police here. With all these fires, their chief occupation has been to invent stories of life-saving which had no foundation in truth.

"No, there's no possibility that all these basement fires were accidental; there have been more or less of robberies everywhere, let the police say what they will, and, for my part, the only public officers I have seen interesting themselves about them have been members of the Fire Patrol. It was an easy scheme as long as there was no serious fire, for nothing is so demoralizing, especially to women, as a fire in a fine apartment hous. A thief has a free field from the start.

There was no robbery Saturday night at the apartment house fire at 350 Boulevard, but the cause of the outbreak has not been determined. Sergt. Chapman of the Twenty-fourth Precinct said that a reason, perhaps, that no one lost anything was that the policemen on posts near by guarded the house, even before the alarm was struck, and extraordinary precautions were taken.

BIG FIRE ON THE BOWERY.

Vogel & Co. Lose $35,000—Excitement in a Lodging House.

Two floors of F. Vogel & Co.'s factory, 84 Bowery, were destroyed early yesterday morning. The fire started in a varnish room on the fifth floor. The contents of this floor and of the story below were destroyed. Three alarms were sent out, and the Third Avenue elevated trains were obliged to stop running during the progress of the fire. The flames barred the way on the south-bound track.

The entire building was deluged by the firemen. The entire stock of Vogel & Co. was ruined, and their loss is estimated at $35,000. The shoe store of Louis Kaufmann, at 82 Bowery, was damaged by water to the amount of $4,000. It will cost $2,000 to repair the building.

Many of the lodgers in the Union Lodging House, two doors away from the burning factory, became frightened and ran into the street in their night clothes. They were soon reassured and returned to their rooms.

Fire in Sweat Shops and Stables.

The six-story brick building 234 and 236 Cherry Street, used as a "sweat shop" by a number of Hebrew tailors, was destroyed by fire last night. There were only a few occupants in the building at the time the fire started, 7:15 P. M., and all escaped uninjured.

James Miller, manufacturer of mineral waters, occupied the first floor; Lubertz & Bresler, tailors, were on the second floor, as was also the Atkins Brothers' paper box factory; John Brody, tailor, was on the fourth floor. Ausbach & Lemburg occupied the sixth floor, where the fire started.

The Futurity Stables, adjoining, were partially burned. The damage to the tenement house was very slight, but at least $5,000 worth of injury was done to the stable and its contents. The loss on the stable is estimated at $50,000.

Morris Levy of 227 East Fifty-seventh Street owns the factory building. His loss is said to be covered by insurance.

CONCERT BY COLLEGE BOYS

Success Assured for Williams's Glee Club's Entertainment.

The success of the concert to be given to-morrow night at Chickering Half by the Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs of Williams College is now assured. A large number of the seats have already been sold, and the indications point to a full house of the loyal sons of Williams and her friends. The tour of the clubs includes Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, and Troy.

The glee singing is said to be of the highest order attained by college singers, and the instrumental clubs include two or three musicians who are in the very first rank of amateur performers. Reserved seats can be procured at Chickering Hall.

The following named ladies are among the patronesses of the concert:

Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. William B. Putney, Mrs. Charles Enlkley Hubbell, Mrs. W. M. Maclay, Mrs. Richard P. Charles, Mrs. Thomas De Rivera, Mrs. J. Corlies Lawrence, Mrs. Charles A. Macy, Jr., Mrs. Walter I. Shaw, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. Edward Patterson, Mrs. C. T. Cook, Mrs. Charles A. Stoddard, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. C. F. Chichester, Mrs. Eliphalet Anable, Mrs. F. G. Smedley, Mrs. A. H. Masten.

Mrs. John C. Goodridge, Jr., Mrs. Jacob F. Miller, Mrs. Theodore Gilman, Mrs. Walter S. Chisholm, Mrs. Stephen Henry Thayer, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Noah Davis, Mrs. J. Reade Stuyvesant, Mrs. E. P. Coe, Mrs. C. A. Davison, Mrs. George F. Bette, Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, Mrs. Samuel P. Blagden, Mrs. Benjamin Norton, Mrs. J. Edward Simmons, Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mrs. W. Mynderse, Mrs. G. B. Abbott, and Mrs. John Lindley.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. F. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Brunn, Kingston March 20, via Livingston, with mdse to R. Williams, Jr. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

A Good Appetite

Is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the digestive organs and purifies the blood.

"About a year and a half ago I was taken with terrible pains in the pit of my stomach, for which I had doctors a year. My complaint not improving, I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been taking it only for a few days when my wife remarked that she could see a difference in my looks. I took over three bottles and I was soon able to eat anything, and my stomach is all right again. Now when not feeling perfectly well I resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I recommend it to my friends." J. W. WALDRON, Riverside Station, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

And Spring Medicine. Now is the time to take it, because now is the time when it will do you the most good.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

DECIDEDLY BAD POLITICS

Probable Effect of the Illinois Snap Convention.

DEMOCRATS HELPING REPUBLICANS

A Party Which Declares for Free Coinage Bound to Lose the State Next Year—The Campaign of 1878.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—Nobody can predict what the Democratic State Convention, which will meet here next month, will do with silver. Those who called it had for their motive a wish to help what they are pleased to call the "cause of silver." They confidently believed that the convention would declare for free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1.

The suspicion prevails that back of this wish was some sort of relation with the mine owners and allied interests, an exposure of which would tend to degrade certain members of the State Committee in the poular estimation.

This may be a cruel suspicion, but it is impossible to explain the action of the State Committee satisfactorily if it be discarded. This action certainly was not based on belief that it would help the party in 1896 to get together in convention this year and declare for free coinage. If silver shall be an issue next year, and the Democrats of Illinois shall be for free silver, the Republicans will carry the State by a large majority. What the State might do if there should be no silver issue is only to be guessed at; what it will do if the Democratic Party shall declare for free coinage is beyond all doubt. Illinois is for honest money, and the party which shall go into the campaign of 1896 committed to free coinage will be snowed under.

The silver question was before the people of Illinois in 1878, in circumstances not materially different from the conditions of to-day. The verdict was emphatically for honest money.

The State was wild over silver for a time. The country people met in school houses and denounced everybody and everything that stood in the way of remonetizing silver. It was the talk of the village stores that remonetization was the need of the day. Business was suffering, the story ran, from the efforts of the crime of 1873; times were hard because everything had been shrunk in value through comparison with the standard of gold.

It was almost unsafe in certain parts of the State to run against this silver sentiment. The few newspapers which dared to oppose it suffered tremendously in their subscription lists.

Only the year before, the Legislature of the State, obedient to what it took for an imperative popular demand, passed a bill to make silver a legal tender, and Gov. Cullom drew down upon his head fierce maledictions when he vetoed the bill.

A silver convention met early in the year at Springfield and passed just such resolutions as will be offered in the coming Democratic Convention. W. C. Goudy of Chicago made a speech in that convention which anybody could deliver this year without changing a word, if he should wish to make a plea for free coinage, and to set up that the hard times were due to monometallism.

When the Republican leaders met in Springfield the day before their State Convention in June, the most of them were favorable to making the financial plank in the convention platform a bid for the silver vote.

"The people are silver crazy," one man said; "we've got to do it."

John A. Logan was for a straddle. He said it couldn't be avoided. Charles B. Farwell protested that the Republican Party was an honest-money party, and that Illinois Republicans must stand square with the national organization.

But the protest was in vain. The convention straddled.

Nevertheless, the people voted for honest money. The Republicans abandoned their platform when they got into the campaign. Mr. Logan and all the rest went about the State denouncing the silver craze and the greenback craze. Bright men who understood the money question came into the State and reasoned with the people. Honest-money literature was circulated in large quantities.

The trouble with the people had not been dishonesty, a desire to get benefit for themselves at some other persons' expense. They had been for free coinage because they had not understood the silver question. As soon as it was explained to them they said they were for honest money. One thing had to be explained with great clearness. It seemed strange to the people that if the Government could make a paper dollar as good as gold as a circulating medium, it could not make silver as good as gold—by the same process.

"We've never had any trouble buying groceries and coal with silver money," they said.

"Here's a five-cent nickel piece," the silver orator would say. "What makes it worth 5 cents?"

Then he would pass to the silver dollar. If the fiat of the Government could make good money out of nickel, why could it not make money out of silver just as well—and better, too, seeing that silver had a large intrinsic value? The Government had done it, the orator went on. Nobody had ever had trouble spending silver dollars.

This idea was already in the minds of the people before the silver orators came around. It is in the minds of the people to-day. They have forgotten the explanation given them in the campaign of 1878. They don't look on silver money as "cheap" money. They do not see why there should be a limit to the coinage of silver, much less a suspension of silver coinage.

But they will see why before the time for voting shall come in 1896, and they will vote again as they voted in 1878. There is no more doubt of this than there is that the election day will come around.

It might be that if the convention next month should declare for free coinage the Democratic Convention of next year would declare for honest money. In other words, the action that shall be taken next month will not be binding upon the Democratic Party in the Presidential year. Nevertheless, it will be a handicap to the party if the snap convention shall carry out the programme of those who have called it. It may be that this view will prevail when the convention shall meet, and that the convention, instead of declaring for free coinage, will pass a resolution denouncing the State Committee for its unprecedented and usurpatory course.

Thompson's Fatal Experiment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Henry Thompson, aged thirty-five, made preparations to spend Easter Sunday on a shooting excursion. To this end he procured an old army musket, loaded it with buckshot and smokeless powder, and on raising his game, fired. The musket kicked viciously, and this made Henry mad. He loaded up again with an extra charge, and, placing the butt end of the musket against a tree, moved around so as to bring the tree between himself and the gun, and pulled the trigger.

Instantly the surrounding trees received a volley of buckshot, pieces of gun, human fingers and flesh. The weapon had exploded, tearing off Thompson's right hand and otherwise injuring him so badly that he died shortly afterward.

Died Inhaling Gas from a Burner.

Mrs. Fannie Dorlon, thirty-four years old, committed suicide in the kitchen of her father's house, at 189 Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by inhaling gas. Her father, Robert Johnson, went down into the kitchen at 6 o'clock in the morning and found his daughter seated at the table with a blanket over her head. In her mouth was the end of the rubber tube, the other end being attached to the open gas jet.

Thought It Might Be Duffy's Body.

The body of a man, supposed to be that of Henry Felski, a sailor, was found in the water at the foot of East Twenty-second Street yesterday. In one of the pockets was a card of the Drivers' Home Saloon, at 215 Eldridge Street. When the body was first found the report was circulated that the body of Duffy, the bridge-jumper, had been recovered.

"1806 Laundry Soap." Colgate & Co., established 1806.

THE INCOME TAX IN COURT

No Oral Proceedings Excepted at Washington To-day—Points Raised in the Motion for Rehearing.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Unless all precedents shall fail, there will be no oral proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States to-morrow in connection with the presentation of the motion for a rehearing of the income tax cases. The rules of the court direct that such motions shall be printed and distributed to the several Justices on the bench, and oral argument is prohibited.

There is no requirement that notice of the motion shall be given to counsel of the opposition, but in this case it is understood that the attorneys who prepared the motion did notify James C. Carter and the Attorney General of their intention to present the matter to-morrow.

No intimation has been received by the court officials that there will be opposition in the form of a reply brief to the motion to-morrow. None is necessary. The Government not being a party directly to either one of the suits in which a rehearing will be asked, the Attorney General will not, of course, prepare a brief, but he doubtless will be on hand to respond to any suggestion or inquiry which may be made from the bench.

New-York counsel in support of the motion for a rehearing may be in attendance upon the session of the court to-morrow, but having been made acquainted with the practice of the court in these matters, it is doubtful that they will come on.

The petition for rehearing asks the court to assign the case for reargument for the purpose of deciding the three points upon which an equal division of the Justices was announced:

First—Whether the void provisions as to rents, &c., invalidate the whole act.

Second—Whether as to the income from personal property the act is unconstitutional as providing for direct taxes.

Third—Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity.

The petition alleges that the court early in its history adopted the practice of requiring constitutional questions to be heard by a full court. It is urged that no case can arise requiring more imperatively the application of the rule than the present.

It is said that until some decision shall be reached, the courts will be overwhelmed with litigation upon these questions, and the payment and collection of the tax will be embarrassed most seriously.

If a rehearing be denied, it is asked that the instructions sending the case back be amended so that the court below may determine whether the law has been rendered invalid in the respects specified, and whether or not it is unconstitutional in the respects not decided upon by the Supreme Court.

The latest news received from Justice Jackson reached Washington Friday, in a letter in which he said:

"For the past two weeks I have been gaining in health and flesh, and my physician holds out the hope that I shall be able to resume my duties on the bench in the Fall."

Nothing was said of his coming to the capital earlier, to hear the income tax case or anything else.

Without the request of one of the Justices who support the constitutionality of the law for further argument, it is quite certain the motion for a rehearing will be denied.

THEY WANT A PARKWAY

North Side Property Owners Think the West Side is Getting Too Much in the Way of Improvements.

A meeting of the members of the Fox estate property owners was held at Noll's Morrisania Park yesterday afternoon, in the interests of a movement to make Prospect Avenue, from Westchester Avenue to Boston Avenue, a 100-foot parkway. The meeting was the first of a series to culminate in a mass meeting to be held at Wiegand's Assembly Rooms, in Prospect Avenue.

The organizations represented in the movement beside the Fox Estate Association are the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street Property Owners' Association, the Fordham Club, the West Farms Association, and the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association. Some property owners in the north side think that the west side is getting the lion's share of the improvements, with the driveway and increased rapid-transit plans, and feel that they are entitled to a share of the beautifying which is being done by the city. They are willing to stand half the expense of the proposed parkway if the city will stand the other half. This, it is believed, can be done under the law.

The conversion of Prospect Avenue into a parkway would make a chain of parkways extending almost continuously from the Sound to Yonkers, connecting St. Mary's Park, Crotona Park, Bronx Park, and the Mosholu. James Morrow, President of the Fox Estate Association, presided yesterday, and T. E. Grace was made Secretary. Resolutions were adopted calling the matter to the attention of the Board of Street Openings, and a committee was appointed, of which G. Williams was made Chairman, to lay the matter before Mayor Strong, as President of the board. The committee will visit the City Hall this week, with counsel and armed with many documents.

The West Farms Property Owners' Alliance will meet in St. Thomas's Hall, at West Farms, to-morrow night, to consider the subject.

CAPTURED IN CLARK'S RESTAURANT

Fifty-one Patrons Arrested, Besides Manager Burns and Waiters.

Police Captain Pickett, with sixty of his patrolmen, raided Clark's restaurant, at 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue, last night, and captured twenty-one men and thirty women, besides the waiters and Patrick Burns, the manager of the place. All were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

The restaurant was crowded when the descent on it was made. There was a rush for the doors, but when it was found egress was barred, the patrons returned to their seats and quietly waited to be arrested.

Such a crowd collected outside that the avenue was blocked. The policemen and their prisoners were followed by a procession that reached from the station house back to Sixth Avenue.

According to the statements made by Capt. Pickett, among the prisoners were bankers, medical students, brokers, and insurance men.

Three Englishmen who said that they had just arrived from abroad, and were stopping at the Hotel Brunswick, gave their names as James Kator, who said he was a banker, forty-eight years old, of London; George C. Smith, twenty-seven years old, banker, and C. E. B. Robbin, twenty-seven years old, banker. They said that they had gone into the place to get something to eat, and were much disconcerted when they heard that they were going to be locked up.

Says He Was Robbed of $600.

Louis Schneider, employed in a brewery and living at 30 Wall Street, Brooklyn, ran into the Cedar Street Precinct yesterday morning and said that a tin box belonging to his father-in-law, Jacob Weissner, and containing $600 and valuable documents, had been stolen.

The detectives called at the house and found the tin box under a sofa. In it were the valuable documents and jewelry, but the $600 was missing. The detectives have given up the case, as they do not credit the robbery. They believe that if a thief had taken the money he would not have left the jewelry, which was on top of the $600.

FLOODS IN NEW-ENGLAND

Merrimac and Other Rivers Rising Beyond Their Banks.

RAILROAD SERVICE INTERRUPTED

Many Washouts Reported as a Result of the Heavy Rains—Through Express Trains Canceled.

CONCORD, N. H., April 14.—The heavy rains last night and to-day caused the Merrimac River to overflow its banks and submerge the intervales and main thoroughfares leading eastward from this city. The volume of water flowing over Sewall's Falls became so great that the dam and the electric-lighting plant are in danger.

The river has been rising at the rate of eight inches per hour, and, as the rain continues at a late hour to-night, there is no immediate prospect of the river subsiding. Through express trains for Montreal and the West were canceled in Boston to-night, on account of washouts and high water on the Concord and Montreal and Boston and Maine Railroads. Local trains were made up in Boston, but they ran only to Concord. There are washouts on the Concord and Montreal at West Rumney and Wentworth, a dam has gone out at Warren, and there are washouts on the Pemigewasset Valley Branch. The long bridge over the Pemigewasset River, at Bridgewater, is threatened, and a train of freight cars has been run on it to hold it in position.

On the main line of the Concord Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad there are several places between East Lebanon and Lebanon where landslides have covered the tracks with mud to the depth of several feet. The water is one foot deep in the yard at Canaan, and is over the iron for 100 rods between Grafton and Grafton Centre. The overflow at this place is due to the breaking of a dam at Martin's Mills, Grafton Centre, which allowed the water to escape from Grafton Centre pond.

There are also washouts on the Concord and Claremont Branch and on the Peterborough and Hillsborough Branch.

This is the first time in fifteen years that high water has necessitated the canceling of passenger trains from this city on the Concord Division of the Boston and Maine. The water was so high at Sewall's Falls to-night that it became necessary to shut off the power, and this city is plunged in inky darkness.

HANOVER, N. H., April 14.—For forty-two hours rain has fallen here steadily. Every stream has overflowed its banks, and is bringing down ice, logs, and débris, and submerging fields and meadows seldom touched by Spring floods. Highways are badly washed, and in places they are several feet under water.

The Connecticut River is 12 feet higher than its natural level, and at 6 P. M. was rising about 1 foot per hour. Boathouses hitherto untouched by freshets are in danger. The river will continue to rise all night, even if it stops raining, and it is likely that by morning the water will be higher than it has been before within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. There are no indications of an abatement of the storm.

BARRE, Vt., April 14.—For the past thirty-six hours it has been raining steadily. The river had lowered much from Tuesday's freshet, but early this morning it began to overflow its banks. By noon nearly every granite shed was surrounded by a small lake. In nearly every basement on the riverside of Main Street the water is from 1 to 3 feet deep, and much stock has been damaged. Steam pumps are kept at work throwing water from the cellars.

The side tracks of the Central and Wells River Railroads are submerged, and engines are hauling cars from the water. The Jail branch overflowed the Green Mountain Trotting Park. Several dwellings are surrounded by water, and a swift current is running through the Granite River. Large carloads of granite have been put on the bridge of the Barre Railroad to prevent the structure being carried down stream. The oldest inhabitants say that the water is higher to-night than it has been since the great flood of 1869, and it is now raining hard.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 14.—Montpelier is experiencing the biggest flood since 1869. The Winooski and North Branch Rivers, ordinarily small streams, have become roaring torrents. From 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. the water rose thirty-eight inches, and at 6 P. M. it was eighteen inches higher. All the cellars of the houses on Main and State Streets are from three to five feet deep with water. The basements of the Government Building, County House, and Pavilion Hotel are filled. The river has backed up behind the Hotel Kempton and flooded everything to the Central Vermont Railroad station.

The log jam of J. S. Wheelock at East Montpelier gave way early in the afternoon and he lost some 50,000 feet of lumber. Plainfield and Marshfield logmen have been unable to hold back their logs, and they will lose heavily. The Montpelier and Wells River Railroad stone shed stands in five feet of water and has been greatly damaged. Merchants along Main and State Streets have moved their goods, and the city is alive with people working to get their belongings to a place of safety. The Winooski River has been jammed with logs and boating material, and it is feared that the bridge near Tabor will be floated and come down.

COUNTY CLERK PURROY MARRIED

His Friends Surprised to Learn He Was on His Wedding Trip.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy prepared little surprise for his friends a few days ago. On Wednesday last he was married to Catharine L. Hillsburgh. The fact was not made public until yesterday, and then when their friends called to congratulate them, it was found that the couple were away on their wedding trip.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father N. N. McKinnon of St. Lawrence's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

Mr. Purroy has been prominent in politics as a Tammany leader for several years, though before joining Tammany he was a member of the County Democracy. For a time he was a Fire Commissioner.

The bride is said to have lived in Asbury Park, N. J., although the best friends of Mr. Purroy knew little of her.

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FOR THE TENEMENT HOUSE BILL

Mr. Constable Thoroughly Indorses Its Passage.

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, has given out the following letter to the public, which explains itself:

"As the citizens of New-York are no doubt aware an important bill is pending at the present time before the Legislature at Albany for final action relating to much-needed improvements in the arrangement and construction of tenement and lodging houses in this city. This bill is the result of the labors and investigations of the Tenement House Commission, architects, and practical builders.

Realizing the extreme necessity of such improvements in tenement house construction as set forth in the bill now pending I wish, as Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, having both my duty and the interests and safey of the citizens at heart, to put myself on record before the public as thoroughly indorsing the passage of the Tenement House bill substantially as it now stands; my chief criticism being that the bill is not quite as great a step in advance as I would like to see. The comparatively small advance in the cost of construction would greatly lessen the liability of loss occasioned by fire, not alone of property but of the lives of thousands of people living in tenement houses in this city.

"I find many violations of the law in the construction of tenement houses in New-York City up to the present time, and it is greatly to be feared that there are many more tenement houses built without such fire-proof construction required by the law, as it now stands upon our statute books. So that not alone is the proper enforcement of the law the urgent needs of the present time, but the enactment of a better and stronger bill a necessity."

DR. JACOBSOHN TALKS OF NUCLEIN

He Claims It Is in Many Ways Superior to Antitoxine.

Dr. William Jacobsohn, attending physician to the children's clinic at the Demilt Dispensary, made an address before the Society for Medical Progress, on West Forty-second Street, Saturday night, on "Nuclein as an Antitoxine." He attributed to it the beneficial effect of diphtheria serum, and claimed for it a superiority over manufactured antitoxines.

"The value of the French and German antitoxines," he said, "is due to the nuclein which it contains, as it is made from the blood serum, which contains nuclein. Its action is simply a stimulant to the cell. It is, however, a dangerous remedy, as it introduces a toxine in the circulation when toxines are already present, thereby still further poisoning the system. It is, in reality, not an antitoxine, since both this antitoxine and toxine can exist side by side and no neutrdlization occur.

"The real therapeutic agent in fevers, especially in diphtheria and infectious fevers, is nuclein. Being the natural ingredient of the healthy cell, it is not a poison, and has been proved by the smaller dose required, by the general condition of the patient being much more rapidly improved, by the rarity of complications, by the immediate lowering of the temperature after the initial rise, by the decrease of pulse rate, and by the strengthening effect on both mind and body, to be antitoxine."

HIS THEATRICAL EFFECTS ATTACHED

Fitzsimmons Could Not Get Them Out of Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 14.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons and his company gave an exhibition at the Hoboken Theatre last night. When he was about to remove his effects at the close of the performance they were levied upon by virtue of two attachments issued by Judge Paxton of the District Court. One was at the suit of Frank C. Rice, who claims $200 for services as secretary and for telegrams, and the other was at the suit of William Whittle, a former member of the company, who claims $98 for salary and expenses. Fitzsimmons says neither of the claims is legitimate, and that to-morrow he will institute replevin proceedings.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, clearing weather, cooler, high northerly winds. NEW HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, preceded by showers on the coast in the early morning, northerly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, fair, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. NEW-JERSEY, fair, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT of COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE and VIRGLNIA, fair, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness and showers in western portion, warmer, southwest winds. ILLINOIS, showers, warmer, increasing northeast winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in western portions, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. GEORGIA, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in northern and extreme southeast portion, increasing southerly winds. LOUISIANA, partly cloudy, increasing southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, cloudy, cooler in northwestern portion, increasing southerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and INDIANA, generally fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly. UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, warmer, easterly winds, increasing in force. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeast. WISCONSIN, cloudy, with showers in western portion, warmer, increasing easterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, cloudy, cooler in central and western portions, high southerly winds. ARKANSAS, cloudy, warmer in northern and eastern portions, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, cloudy, with showers in southwest portion, warmer in eastern, and cooler in western portions, easterly winds. IOWA, showers, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. MISSOURI, showers, warmer in eastern and southern portions, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, showers, cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly. MONTANA, generally fair, warmer, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Corpus Christi, Savannah, Wilmington, and Eastport. The storm which occupied the Middle Atlantic and New England States Saturday is central this evening off the southeast New-England coast. A trough of low barometer, which will probably develop a storm of marked energy, extends from Manitoba to Northwestern Texas. The barometer is relatively higher over the western lake region, the Ohio Valley, and on the Middle Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Rocky Mountains and Plateau regions; elsewhere the temperature changes have been slight. Rain has fallen in New-England, and showers have occurred in Virginia and North Carolina

DEATH AND RESURRECTION

Dr. Talmage Tells of Christ's Victory Over the Destroyer.

OUR BODIES ARE ONLY CLOAKS

To a King's Banquet, the Preacher Says, We Go When We Leave the World.

THE MODERN COUNTERPART OF ST. PAUL

Dr. Abbott Likens Him to Browning—Mr. Dixon's Answer to His "Old-Fashioned" Clerical Critic.

Dr. Talmage preached twice yesterday, in the afternoon at the Academy of Music and in the evening in the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. At the latter place the Doctor preached from the text First Corinthians, xv., 54: "Death is swallowed up in victory!" The Doctor spoke as follows:

"About 1,861 Easter mornings have wakened the earth. In France for three centuries the almanacs made the year begin at Easter, until Charles IX. made the year begin at Jan. 1. In the Tower of London there is a royal payroll of Edward I., on which there is an entry of 18d. for 400 colored and pictured Easter eggs, with which the people sported. In Russia slaves were freed and aims were distributed on Easter.

"Ecclesiastical councils met at Pontus, at Gaul, at Rome, at Achaia, to decide the particular day, and, after a controversy more animated than gracious, decided it, and now through all Christendom in some way, the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21 is filled with Easter rejoicing. The royal court of the Sabbaths is made up of fifty-two. Fifty-one are princes in the royal household; but Easter is queen. She wears a richer diadem, and sways a more jeweled sceptre, and in her smile nations are irradiated. We welcome this queenly day, holding right high in her hand the wrenched-off bolt of Christ's sepulchre, and holding high up in her left hand the key to all the cemeteries in Christendom.

The Abolition of Death.

"I proclaim the abolition of death! The old antagonist is driven back into mythology with all the lore about Stygian ferry and Charon with oar and boat. We shall have no more to do with death than we have with the cloakroom at a Governor's or President's levee. We stop at such cloakroom and leave in charge of the servant our overcoat, our overshoes, our outward apparel, that we may not be impeded in the brilliant round of the drawing room. Well, my friends, when we go out of this world we are going to a King's banquet, and to a reception of monarchs, and at the door of the tomb we leave the cloak of flesh and the wrappings with which we meet the storms of the world. At the close of our earthly reception, under the brush and broom of the porter, the coat or hat may be handed to us and then, when we have resigned it, and the cloak of humanity will finally be returned to us improved and brightened and purified and glorified. You and I do not want our bodies returned to us as they are now. We want to get rid of all their weaknesses, and all their liabilities to fatigue, and all their slowness of locomotion. They will be put through a chemistry of soil and heat and cold and changing seasons out of which God will reconstruct them as much better than they are now as the body of the rosiest and healthiest child that bounds over the lawn is better than the sickest patient in the hospital.

"But as to our soul, we will cross right over, not waiting for obsequies, independent of obituary, into a state in every way better, with wider room and velocities beyond computation the dullest of us into companionship with the very best spirits in their very best moods, in the very best room of the universe, the four walls furnished and paneled and pictured and glorified with all the splendors that the Infinite God in all ages has been able to invent. Victory!

"This view, of course, makes it of but little importance whether we are cremated or sepultured. If the latter is dust to dust, the former is ashes to ashes. If any prefer incineration, let them have it without caricature. The world may become so crowded that cremation may be universally adopted by law as well as by general consent. Many of the mightiest and best of earth have gone through this process. Thousands and tens of thousands of God's children have been cremated. P. P. Bliss and wife, the evangelist singers, cremated by accident at Ashtabula Bridge; John Rogers, cremated by persecution; Latimer and Ridley, cremated at Oxford; Pothinus, and Blondina, a slave and Alexander, a physician, and their comrades, cremated at the order of Marcus Aurelius; at least a hundred thousand of Christ's disciples cremated, and there can be no doubt about the resurrection of their bodies.

"If the world lasts as much longer as it has already been built, there perhaps may be no room for the large acreage set apart for resting places, but that time has not come. Plenty of room yet, and the race need not pass that bridge of fire until it comes to it. The most of us prefer the old way. But whether out of natural disintegration or cremation we shall get that luminous, buoyant, gladsome, transcendent, magnificent, inexplicable structure called the resurrection body, you will have it, I will have it. I say to you to-day, as Paul said to Agrippa, 'Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?'

The Raising of the Dead.

"That far-up cloud, higher than the hawk flies, higher than the eagle flies, what is it made of? Drops of water from the Hudson, other drops from East River, other drops from a stagnant pool out on Newark Flats. Up yonder there, embodied in a cloud, and the sun kindles it. If God can make such a lustrous cloud out of water drops, many of them soiled and impure, and fetched from miles away, can he not transport the fragments of a human body from the earth, and out of them build a radiant body? Cannot God, who owns all the material out of which bones, and muscle, and flesh are made, set them up again if they have fallen? If a manufacturer of telescopes drop a telescope on the floor and it breaks, can he not mend it again so you can see through it? And if God drops the human eye into the dust, the eye which he originally fashioned, can he not restore it? Aye, if the manufacturer of the telescope, by a change of the glass and a change of focus, can make a better glass than that which was originally constructed, and actually improve it, do you not think the fashioner of the human eye may improve its sight and multiply the natural eye by the thousandfold additional forces of the resurrection eye?

"'Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?' The insects flew, and the worms crawled last Autumn, feebler and feebler, and then stopped. They have taken no food, they want none. They lie dormant and insensible, but soon the south wind will blow the resurrection trumpet, and the air and the earth will be full of them. Do you not think that God can do as much for our bodies as he does for the wasps, and the spiders, and the snails? This morning at 4:30 o'clock there was a resurrection. Out of the night, the day. In a few weeks there will be a resurrection in all our gardens. Why not some day a resurrection amid all the graves? Ever and anon there are instances of men and women entranced. A trance is death, followed by resurrection after a few days. Total suspension of mental power and voluntary action. The Rev. William Tennent—a great evangelist of the last generation, of whom Dr. Archibald Alexander, a man far from being sentimental, wrote in most eulogistic terms—the Rev. William Tennent seemed to die. His spirit seemed to have departed. People came in day after day and said: 'He is dead; he is dead.' But the soul returned, and William Tennent lived to write out experience of what he had seen while his soul was gone. It may be found some time that what is called suspended animation or comatose state is brief death, giving the soul an excursion into the next world, from which it comes back—a furlough of a few hours granted from the conflict of life, to which it must return.

The Grave a Vacation Place.

"Do not this waking up of men from trance and this waking up of grains buried 3,000 years ago make it easier for you to believe that your body and mine, after the vacation of the grave, shall rouse and rally, though there be 3,000 years between our last breath and the sounding of the archangelic reveille? Physiologists tell us that, while the most of our bodies are built with such wonderful economy that we can spare nothing, and the loss of a finger is a hindrance, and the injury of a toe joint makes us lame, still we have two or three apparently useless physical apparati, and no anatomist or physiologist has ever been able to tell what they are good for.

"Perhaps they are the foundation of the resurrection body, worth nothing to us in this state, to be indispensably valuable in the next state. The Jewish rabbis appear to have had a hint of this suggestion when they said that in the human frame there was a small bone which was to be the basis of the resurrection body. That may have been a delusion. But this thing is certain, the Christian scientists of our day have found out that there are two or three superfluities of the body that are something gloriously suggestive of another state.

"Oh, what a day when body and soul meet again! They are very fond of each other. Did your body ever have a pain and your soul not re-echo it? Or, changing the question, did your soul ever have any trouble and your body not sympathize with it, growing wan and weak under the depressing influence? Or, did your soul ever have a gladness but your body celebrated it with kindled eye and cheek and elastic step? Surely, God never intended two such good friends to be very long separated. And so, when the world's last Easter morning shall come, the soul will descend, crying, 'Where is my body?' and the body will ascend, saying, 'Where is my soul?' and the Lord of the Resurrection will bring them together and it will be a perfect soul in a perfect body, introduced by a perfect Christ into a perfect heaven. Victory!

"I Shall Go to Him."

"Heavenly Recognition" was the subject of Dr. Talmage's afternoon sermon at the Academy of Music, he preaching from Second Samuel, xii., 23: "I shall go to Him."

Among other things the Doctor said:

"There is a very sick child in the abode of David the King. Disease, which stalks up the dark lane of the poor and puts its smothering hand on lip and nostril of the wan and wasted, also mounts the palace stairs, and, bending over the pillow, blows into the face of a young Prince the frosts of pain and death. Tears are wine to the King of Terrors. Alas! for David the King. He can neither sleep nor eat, and lies prostrate on his face, weeping and wailing until the palace rings with the outcry of woe.

"What are courtly attendants, or victorious armies, or conquered provinces, under such circumstances? What to any parent is all splendid surrounding when his child is sick? Seven days have passed on. There, in that great house, two eyelids are gently closed, two little hands folded, two little feet quiet, one heart still. The servants come to bear the tidings to the King, but they cannot make up their minds to tell him, and they stand at the door, whispering about the matter, and David hears them and he looks up and says to them:

"'Is the child dead?'

"'Yes, he is dead.' David rouses himself up, washes himself, puts on new apparel, and sits down to food. What power hushed that tempest? What strength was it that lifted up that King whom grief had dethroned? Oh, it was the thought that he would come again into the possession of that darling child. No gravedigger's spade could hide him. The wintry blasts of death could not put out the bright light. There would be a forge somewhere that with silver hammer would weld the broken links. In a city where the hoofs of the pale horse never strike the pavement he would clasp his lost treasure. He wipes away the tears from his eyes, and he clears the choking grief from his throat, and exclaims: 'I shall go to him.'"

ST. PAUL LIKE BROWNING.

More of a Poet than a Philosopher, Says the Rev. Dr. Abbott.

Easter services at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn yesterday morning were not out of the ordinary. There were few flowers in the church, the display being confined to a single group of lilies on the pulpit. The prelude was Devred's offertory in E flat. Following the short prayer the choir sang Gounod's anthem, "Sanctus," from the "Third Mass." The offertory anthem, the chief musical feature of the service, was "As it Began to Dawn," by Foster. The postlude was Beethoven's "Hallelujah," from "The Mount of Olives."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached on the several-sided nature of St. Paul, whom he liked unto Robert Browning, the English poet. St. Paul was described as having been more of a poet than a philosopher. The next was the twentieth verse of the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Galatians:

"I have been crucified with Christ: yet I live; and yet no longer I, but Christ, liveth in me; and that life which I now live in the flesh I live in faith, the faith which is in the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself up for me."

"There is no question," said Dr. Abbott, "that Paul believed in the literal resurrection of Christ. He believed that Jesus rose from the grave and appeared to his Disciples. There is no doubt that Paul built historical Christianity on this faith. This was the Messiahship. Every Sunday was Easter to him. But more than that. It was the witness of a great epoch in the life of humanity. More than that. Paul did not confine refer to the physical and literal resurrection of Christ, or of men from the grave. But he spoke again and again of the spiritual death and resurrection.

"Paul was a mystic. We must remember that Paul was a poet rather than a philosopher. A philosopher picks here a truth and there a truth, and fits them all into one fabric. The poet, on the other hand, sees the facts, the realities of life. The poet, therefore, is not consistent. He does not make this fact h to that fact. He sees, and he tells what he sees. A florist grows flowers, and shows them in all their beauty. A botanist picks the flowers to pieces, analyzes them, shows how they are made. The poet collects the facts, the philosopher arranges them into a system.

"Paul was partly philosopher, as well as poet. But he was chiefly a seer of things, rather than the constructor of a system of philosophy.

"He was the poet among philosophers, as Robert Browning was the philosopher among poets. Paul and Browning were, indeed, somewhat alike. They were both hard to understand.

"Paul did not lose his personality by reason of his drawing a line through his nature for dramatic effect. He called one part of his nature 'I,' the other part he called 'Sin.' He was not inconsistent. 'I'm dead,' he said; 'no, I'm not dead'; 'this is not my life'; 'no, I have not lost myself; I am still I.' These four propositions of Paul are his experiences, as he states them, though philosophers would find it hard to combine his separate statements and build them into a system of philosophy.

"'Paul was contradictory?' Yes, because life is full of contradictions. Paul's life was itself full of contradictions. He was two men—the sensual man, and the spiritual man. He had two hearts, two brains, two stomachs. That is always the life of the conscientious man. The man who is keyed to his conscience always has a struggle with his dual nature.

"There are two ways to live in peace. The first is, by not having any ideal. The second is, by having a high ideal, and living up to it.

"The real Christ was spiritual, and not animal. Death seemed to destroy Christ, but it could not. Faith, hope, love; these could not death destroy.

"Christ did not die and rise again. He did not die at all. The body was gone, but Christ did not die. That was not He. His faith, His hope, His love, they did not die. He had in Him eternal life.

"Paul saw that, and he said: 'I throw all the rest away. Christ only do I keep. I will be wholly like Christ. That was the second stage in his experience. Where was the power of the resurrection? It was the power of spiritual man.

"Paul had been two men—'Paul,' and 'Sin.' He was now three men—'Paul,' and 'Sin,' and 'Christ.' He was driven first one way and then the other by his struggling good and bad impulses. Oh, how many of use are in Paul's position!

Paul says, That won't do. That don't satisfy me. It is a good beginning, but it don't complete the work. I will not have sin in me.' So he turns, puts his hand on sin's throat and strangles it. 'There, now,' he says, 'Sin is dead in me.' The proudness, the selfishness, and the ambition in Paul are dead.

"'Now I am in the same grave with Christ. I have risen with Christ. I am a new Paul.' He believes in the literal resurrection of Christ.

"And so, when we see Paul, at the end of his life, waiting, waiting, this is his message: 'I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give to me at that day; and not only to me, but also to all them that have loved His appearing.'

"Laying aside our sins, let us run in patience. We don't do it, my friends, we don't do it. Though it does cause anguish, crucify your sins. Then begin your life in Christ. A bird cannot fly until the egg is broken. You and I are like the seed that says it can't afford to leave its shell, but must keep at least a little of it. We don't want to rise on the ruin of our dead selves to higher things. The children of Israel were on the edge of the promised land, and yet they staid forty years in the wilderness. That was not a part of God's decree.

MR. DIXON AND DR. PARKHURST

The Former Makes an Answer to His "Old-Fashioned" Clerical Critic.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached about Dr. Parkhurst in the Academy of Music yesterday morning. His talk was a continuation, he said, of his answer to the "old-fashioned clergyman of the Church of England" who recently made an attack upon him.

"In his charge upon me this old-fashioned clergyman," said Mr. Dixon, "stated that Dr. Parkhurst was not a sensational preacher, but denounced me as such. I propose to reply to that statement."

Mr. Dixon then said that he would discuss Dr. Parkhurst as the typical representative of the new pulpit.

"It cannot be denied," he said, "that there is a new pulpit in this land, presenting contrasts so sharp with the pulpit of fifty years ago as to amount to a revolution.

"The founder of this new movement was Henry Ward Beecher. In his methods, teachings, and work he was a new prophet. Henry Ward Beecher was the founder of the new school, the school that before the close of this century will drive out the old régime. When Mr. Beecher began teaching and preaching upon new lines he was denounced; he was charged with infidelity."

Mr. Dixon began his remarks on Dr. Parkhurst by asking the question, "Is Dr. Parkhurst a true minister of Jesus Christ, judged not by my standard, but by that of the old-fashioned clergyman of the Church of England?"

"Whatever else Dr. Parkhurst may be," he said, "he is a giant intellectually. He has one of the most powerful minds of the Church of Jesus Christ. Among Presbyterian ministers he stands without a peer, although his physical appearance does not come up to the standard of the old-fashioned clergyman who admires him so much. Why, look at his hands. He don't cut that according to Church of England old-school style. Whatever else New-York may admire in Dr. Parkhurst, it can't accept his beard. There is no precedent for such a beard in heaven or in hell.

"Then, again, Dr. Parkhurst makes people smile in church by his wit and eloquence, and he moves them to tears. He uses language vulgarly emotional—judged by the old-fashioned clergyman's standard. In all these things Dr. Parkhurst does not come up to the standard of the old school. He is typical of the new pulpit.

"Dr. Parkhurst preaches politics, and God has blessed him wonderfully and his work; yet, according to the rules of the old-fashioned clergymen, he has desecrated his pupit. According to these standard, he has resorted to the violent, vulgar, emotional methods of the new pulpit. Yet all the world honors him, and every one respects Dr. Parkhurst except Mullally—the man who spells his name with four 'I's' and don't like Dr. Parkhurst."

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BROOKLYN

Our Lady of Victory Its Patron—Many Beautiful Gifts.

The new Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, on McDonough Street and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, was occupied for the first time yesterday, when high mass was celebrated by the Rev. James Joseph Woods.

The church was to have been dedicated yesterday, but owing to the absence of Bishop McDonnell, who is in Rome, the dedication services have been postponed until he returns.

The structure is a handsome one of granite, with Connecticut bluestone trimmings. It is 150 feet deep and the transept is 103 feet. Its seating capacity is 800. The ceilings are of Gothic design, supported by columns that rise from the mosaic floor. The rafters are of solid oak. The altar is of white marble, a gift from James McMahon, the President of the Emigrant Savings Bank of this city. Over the top of the altar is a statue of the Virgin Mary. The tabernacle, which is a beautiful piece of ornamentation, is the gift of Mrs. Cahill. The baptismal font, which is of polished marble, was presented by Dr. Sullivan.

Mrs. Thomas J. Kenna, Mrs. Arnold, and John L. Shea have presented the ornamentations of the several statues about the altar. James McMahon also presented to the church a solid gold chalice.

The grand organ, it is said, is one of the finest instruments in the city. The confessionals are of polished oak.

Among the many other gifts to the church are a beautiful white silk cape, embroidered in rich designs, from Mr. McMahon; processional torches of solid brass from Mr. Garcia, a clear-toned silver gong from Mrs. Eliza Keily, a censor from Mrs. Barker, altar laces from Mrs. Maguire, articles for the sanctuary from Mrs. Farrell, and two beautiful wine cruets from an unknown friend.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, and at 11 o'clock the rector, the Rev. James Joseph Woods, celebrated high mass.

A Doctor to Ride with Paul Revere.

From The Boston Herald.

Paul Revere will not have to go on his wild ride alone on the night of April 18, when he starts forth to warn the Minute Men of the approach of the British. The Committee of Public Safety has decided that as the road is a dangerous one and some accident may happen to the bold rider, it will be best to have somebody accompany him who can render medical assistance if necessary, and Dr. W. T. Souther of Worcester has been commissioned as Surgeon General, and will speed along behind Paul that night. A cavalcade of horsemen will also ride in the rear of Paul and follow him along the route. This party will be composed of young men, and there will probably be between twenty and thirty of them. They will be attired in Continental costume, and will make a gay procession.

Scott's Emulsion

will cure a stubborn cough when all the ordinary cough remedies have failed. Try it for yourself. We are putting up a fifty-cent size chiefly for that purpose. A cough is usually the telltale of a weakened physical condition. Correct that condition by the use of a proper remedy and the cough will soon disappear.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites acts in two ways. It nourishes, strengthens and builds up the system, at the same time allays the irritation and heals the inflammation. It gives immediate relief at night from the choking sensation so often accompanying a cold.

Don't be persuaded to take a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

ALL CHURCHES CROWDED

Elaborate Easter Services Attended By Many Worshippers.

NOT ROOM FOR ALL IN TRINITY

St. Patrick's Cathedral a Place of Beautiful Ceremonies — Dr. Parkhurst Preaches on the Resurrection.

The elaborate musical services which were announced for Easter in most of the churches of the city attracted an unusually large number of worshippers. Not only were the well-known churches of the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic denominations crowded, but the principal churches of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and other Christian denominations had a larger attendance yesterday than ever before.

The crush to obtain admission to old Trinity at the morning service was very great, and it was equaled by the pressure to gain an entrance to Grace Church, further up Broadway. At some of the other Protestant Episcopal churches, particularly at St. Thomas's, on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and at St. Bartholomew's, near the Grand Central Station, three intending worshippers were turned away for every one who could be accommodated with a seat.

In St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant Square, of which Dr. Rainsford is the rector, the regular morning service was fixed half an hour earlier than usual, but the change in the hour seemed to have no effect in diminishing the number of disappointed applicants for admission after the church was filled to the doors.

Next to the cathedral, the Roman Catholic church which attracted the largest crowd was that of St. Francis Xavier's, in East Sixteenth Street. The church of the Paulist Fathers, in Ninth Avenue, above Fifty-ninth Street, was also filled to overflowing long before the time set for the commencement of high mass.

IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Solemn Pontifical Mass Celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan.

Solemn Pontifical mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan. Promptly at the hour fixed, the Archbishop's procession issued forth into the body of the cathedral from the left sacristy door.

About fifty sanctuary boys, clad in red cassocks and lace surplices, first appeared. They were followed by the seminarians from Troy, dressed in black cassocks and surplices. Next came the Rev. James N. Connolly and the Rev. Henry T. Newey, the two masters of ceremonies. Then came the thurifer, swinging his smoking censer, preceding the Rev. Mr. Kelly, the sub-deacon, who carried the cross and who wore vestments of white and gold. Accompanying the sub-deacon were two acolytes with lighted candles. The sub-deacon of the mass, the Rev. Mr. Harrington, was next in the order of rank, bearing the Book of Gospels, on which was placed the maniple of the Archbishop. He was followed by the assistant priest, the Rev. William Daly, in white cope, after whom walked the deacon of the mass, the Rev. Mr. St. John.

Last in the procession came Archbishop Corrigan, arrayed in the splendid vestments of white and gold first used in the Columbus celebration of 1892, and holding in his left hand the golden crozier. He was supported on each side by his deacons of honor, the Rev. Joseph McMahon of New-York and the Rev. Francis Charles, O. S. B., of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Leo, Florida.

The procession swept slowly around to the centre of the chancel, where it entered the sanctuary, while the great organ and the orchestra played a selection from Mendelssohn's "Achalie." As soon as the Archbishop was seated on his throne, the choir began the musical service by singing the kyrie from Beethoven's Grand Mass in C major, with the organ and orchestral accompaniment. In the gloria, which followed, the "Qui Tollis" quartet was sung by the soloists, Miss Hilke, Miss Clary, Mr. Kaiser, and Mr. Steinbuch.

The Epistle was read by the sub-deacon, after which the graduale, "Haec Dies," by Gralner, was sung by the choir, Miss Clary singing the contralto solo. The Gospel was read by the deacon. The usual cathedral announcements were then made by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, Provincial of the Society of Jesus, who took his text from St. Mark, xvi., 7: "I shall go before you into Galilee. Then you shall see me as I told you." He warned his hearers against giving way to popular modern infidelity. The Catholic Church was the only body of Christians which held fast to the infallibility of the Holy Scriptures. Each science had its hard and fast creed, without strict adherence to which its foundations would totter. A strict adherence to its creed was even more necessary for the Church than for each of the great branches of science.

After the sermon, the Archbishop intoned the first three words of the Creed, the choir singing the remainder. Then came the offertory, during which the choir sang Costa's "Terra Trément," in which the soprano solo was taken by Miss Hilke.

The Preface was sung throughout by the Archbishop, who then consecrated the elements, after which the choir, organ, and orchestra performed the sanctus and benedictus. After the Agnus Dei, the Archbishop, who had resumed his throne after celebrating mass, granted a Papal plenary indulgence in place of the usual Archiepiscopal benediction.

The procession was then formed again in its original order and passed back into the sacristy. The postlude played by the organ and orchestra was by Kretschmar.

The worshippers in the cathedral were between 6,000 and 7,000 in number. All the chapels and side aisles were filled, but the seats in the body of the cathedral were not uncomfortably crowded. About a hundred persons were allowed to ascend to the triforium, where they had an excellent view of the service.

The floral decorations were massed for the most part in the chancel. They consisted of lillies, American Beauty roses, hyacinths, palms, and ferns. Although there was a large quantity of them, they were not obtrusive in the immense size of the cathedral, and their presence, when viewed from a short distance, merely lent a vernal tinge of green and white to the high altar and sanctuary.

Several women fainted during the service, but they quickly recovered on being helped out into the fresh air. The dresses of the women were more sombre than usual, and the effect of this dullness of color was reflected on the general aspect of the cathedral, while it was filled with worshippers.

The musical part of the service was under the direction of Mr. William F. Pecher, who was assisted by a chorus of eighty members and a complete orchestra of thirty-five pieces.

THOUSANDS AT ST. XAVIER'S.

Five Policemen Needed to Handle the Great Throngs of Worshippers.

An unusual scene was presented in and around St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, yesterday forenoon. Admission to the church was by ticket, and the rule was strictly enforced. All the outer gates were closed except one, and five policemen in uniform, detailed from the Nineteenth Precinct, were stationed to prevent crowding while the ushers were taking the tickets.

At one time there must have been nearly 2,000 persons on the sidewalk and in the street eagerly seeking admission. A number of Central Office detectives mingled in the crowd, both in the street and in the church, on the lookout for pickpockets. Soon after 11 o'clock the gates were thrown open, but the only accommodation that could then be had was standing room in the rear of the church and on the steps outside.

The women were more persistent than the men in trying to gain admission. They besieged the private entrance on Fifteenth Street, but they had no better luck there than at the main entrance.

The interior of the church presented a striking spectacle during the services. The altar and sanctuary were banked with evergreens, with all varieties of illies, roses, violets, and other flowers. The brilliant rays from more than 1,000 candles and electric lights produced an enchanting effect. The vestments of the priests were of rich white, embroidered with cloth of gold.

Prof. Gaston Marie presided at the organ, and the Rev. J. B. Young, S. J., was the director of the music. He had under his direction a most excellent choir of fifty boys and as many young girls. They were stationed in the great organ loft, and the music was of the cheerful tone that is uniform and familiar to worshippers in Catholic churches on Easter Sunday.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Murphy, S. J., President of St. Francis Xavier's College, was the celebrant at the solemn high mass. The Rev. Harman Denny, S. J., was deacon; the Rev. Henry Rache, S. J., sub-deacon, and the Rev. John Singleton, S. J., master of ceremonies. The Rev. Father Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., preached the sermon, from the Gospel text, "Christ is risen."

Father Campbell said the feast of Easter is the crowning mystery of Catholic belief. It brings joy to the spiritual world, a joy of the soul, giving promise of holiness in the world to come. This joy is not at all unlike the divine system of joyance which at this happy Spring season is quickening nature from its wintry grave into new life.

"During the holy season of Lent which has just closed," he said, "the Christian has again traversed the way of the Cross. The frowning heights of Calvary, pondered during Lent, told what a terrible thing sin is, and how wonderful was the love of Christ for man. To-day we celebrate the mysterious resurrection. When the body and soul of Christ were separated by death, neither was one moment separated from the divinity which had assumed them. In virtue of that divine power Christ reunited the soul to the body, and prepared to ascend to heaven to await the faithful who followed His Precepts and lived righteous lives."

The preacher urged the worshippers to continually bear in mind the example set before them by the divine Redeemer, and never to forget that this earth is but a stopping place on the road to heaven.

PAULIST FATHERS' SERVICES.

Gregorian Music at the Mass—A Sermon by Father O'Keeffe.

High mass was celebrated yesterday morning in the Paulist Fathers' church, Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Timothy V. Menton, the Rev. J. J. Hughes acting as deacon, the Rev. H. T. Nears as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Joseph Benton, master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, whose subject was the victory of Christ over sin and death by his resurrection.

The church was crowded to its fullest capacity, and the high altar and several of the side altars, including those of St. Justinius, St. Agnes, St. Patrick, and St. Catherine, were handsomely decorated with flowers.

Organist and Choirmaster E. G. Hurley presided at the organ, and there was a full choir of eighty voices. The processional hymns sung were "The Day of the Resurrection" and "The Morning of Salvation," by Father Young. The proper of the mass was sung in Gregorian chant, and the ordinary of the mass in Gregorian chant harmonized. At the offertory, "Haec Dies," by Beethoven, was sung by the choir, as were also the sanctus and benedictus. After the last Gospel, "Alleluia," from Handel, and the recessional hymn, "Lo! the World from Slumber Rising!" were sung by the choir, with organ accompaniment.

After the first Gospel, Father Deshon, Superior of the order, ascended the pulpit and announced the death in San Francisco, where he had been engaged in establishing a branch house, of Father Edward B. Brady, formerly pastor of the church. Father Deshon spoke feelingly of the zealous labors of Father Brady for over twenty years that he had been a member of the order, and earnestly requested the prayers of the congregation for the repose of his soul.

Father O'Keeffe then delivered an impressive discourse, taking his text from St. Matthew, xvi., 1-7. "The resurrection of Jesus Christ," he said, "conquered sin and death. The greatest proof that this world of sin is governed by a moral law was that Jesus Christ was rescued from the clutches of sin, from the jaws of death, by his resurrection. When he rose from the dead, the sins of this world were wiped away.

"I am well aware that sin is still holding its own, and that it will hold its own in this world. In all ages the best men have hoped for the triumph of life over death. Most pathetic are those dialogues of Cicero in one age and of Plato in another, endeavoring to grasp the overwhelming reality of living forever. Socrates hoped, rather than knew, that the immaterial thing in man would survive the grave. Immortality was thought of according to the temper and the condition of men's intellects in those times.

"The resurrection of Jesus Christ alone has lifted that tremendous question out of the region of conjecture to the broad daylight of certainty profound. By rising again, he opened out a new era of glory for the human race.

"For us of this far-distant day and country the resurrection of Jesus Christ is not less pregnant than for our fathers of old. In our day, as in times past, we are sinking under the burden of sin."

He concluded by referring to the power given to the Church to conquer sin and death.

HIGH COMMUNION IN TRINITY.

Splendid Music, Beautiful Flowers, and a Great Throng of Worshippers.

The services yesterday in Trinity Church were, as usual at Easter, attended by immense throngs, which filled the regular seats, the extra benches placed in the broad aisles, and reached back to every door. When the regular morning service began at 10.30 o'clock the church was already completely filled, and enough more were turned away to have filled the edifice again.

The morning service was a high celebration of holy communion, with the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix as celebrant, assisted by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, the Rev. Messrs. Griffin and Spong, and the regular surpliced choir of men and boys. The processional hymn was "Jesus Christ Is Risen To-day," and the introit from Psalm 118, verses 14, 15, and 19, by Goss. The communion service was in B flat, by Hummel. The recessional hymn was "The Strife Is O'er, the Battle Done."

The music was under the direction of Dr. Messiter, who presided at the chancel organ. Frank Fruttiche presided at the gallery organ.

Dr. Dix preached, his text being the first verse of the third chapter of Colossians, "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above."

It was an old-fashioned Easter sermon that Dr. Dix preached, full of rejoicing because of the hope offered to mankind and of appeals to his hearers to cherish that hope. Everywhere throughout nature, he said, we hear the voice of God, but the one object ever in view of man is the sepulchre. The only escape from this is through Christ, but through Him man may triumph over death itself.

Dr. Dix also made an appeal in behalf of the Trinity Mission House, at 209 and 211 Fulton Street. An addition is to be made to the mission which will double its capacity. It is entirely unsectarian in its work, and is not run by the Trinity Corporation. It is conducted under the auspices of the Trinity Church Association. The offering was for the mission.

The floral decorations consisted chiefly in palms and potted plants about the chancel, and there was a huge bank of cut flowers, largely Ascension lillies, in front of the altar.

LUTHERAN EASTER CEREMONIES.

Brilliant and Interesting Services in the Church of St. James.

St. James's Lutheran congregation moved to its present quarters, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, about four years ago, and has to-day one of the largest and most fashionable Lutheran congregations in the city. The Easter services at this church yesterday were brilliant and interesting.

The church is a handsome edifice, partly Gothic and partly Romanesque, and is laid out in cruciform plan. The interior of the church was handsomely decorated with azallas, hydrangeas, lilies, and daisies, set between tall palms, that covered the sides of the altar. Over the centre of the altar was a handsome jeweled cross, a reproduction of one found in the Roman Catacombs. Another cross with fleur-de-lis terminations stood below this one.

As is the custom in most Lutheran churches, the altar decorations were as pretty and costly as could be had. The service opened with an anthem, "Hallelujah! Christ Is Risen," sung by Edwin A. Clarke. E. D. Jardine, the organist of the church, rendered the "Gloria Patri," "Kyrie," "Haec Dies," and the "Gloria in Excelsis." "As It Began to Dawn" was sung by Miles B. Foster, and the "Resurrection" by H. R. Shelly. The quartet was composed of Miss Bertha Cox, soprano; Miss Carrie Raymond, alto; R. McConnel, basso, and H. R. Humphries, tenor.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Remensnyder, pastor of the church. His text was: "The stone is rolled away." He dealt with the visit of the women to the sepulchre where Christ had been buried, and told of the doubts and fears that they had that the stone would not roll away from the opening of the sepulchre. "Easter," he said, "should be the rolling away of the stone of doubt, and should be a day of all others on which to give the soul to God."

At the service yesterday thirty new members were received in the church. Twenty others had been taken in on Palm Sunday, and Pastor Remensnyder accepts this as a sign that the church will soon reach the highest mark of prosperity. Among the members of the church at present there are some of the wealthiest German Lutherans in the city.

TWO KINDS OF RESURRECTION.

In His Beautifully Decorated Church Dr. Parkhurst Preaches His Sermon.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church was crowded to the doors yesterday morning, when the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached his Easter sermon. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns, and the pulpit was almost hidden by an embankment of floral decorations. Immediately in front of the pulpit, and reaching within a few inches of its top, stood a large cross of pure white flowers.

Dr. Parkhurst preached a sermon appropriate to the day, and did not touch upon public affairs. He took for his text, "Whom God Hath Raised Up." He began by speaking of the resurrection, and said that there were two kinds—artificial resurrection and natural resurrection. That of Lazarus, he said, was artificial and that of Jesus Christ natural.

Dr. Parkhurst then spoke upon life in many forms, and more especially of vegetable life. Life, he said, could be controlled by the hand of God alone. Science could speak of and picture life, but cannot produce life. The vegetable life, Dr. Parkhurst said, was a wonder that should open our eyes to the benefits of God's blessings.

IN GARDEN CITY CATHEDRAL.

Many Persons from Brooklyn and New-York at the Services.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 14.—The Easter services at the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Garden City, yesterday, were both impressive and interesting. A large number of persons from Brooklyn and New-York were present. The interior of the church was handsomely decorated with the choicest specimens of the floriculturist's art, and the vested choir of twenty-seven voices rendered a musical programme that was elaborate and beautiful.

In the absence of Bishop Littlejohn, who was detained in Brooklyn, Dean Cox, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bird, conducted the services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cox, Dean of the Cathedral. W. H. Woodcock presided at the organ.

Two hundred invited guests will meet at the cathedral next Wednesday and view the Casino, which has been lately renovated; the new billiard rooms, bowling alley, and other new buildings now in course of construction.

Vespers for Colored Children.

Children's vespers were sung at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Sunday school, numbering over 500 children, was supplemented by the full vested choir and a string quartet, under the direction of M. Rabach, the organist.

An attractive programme was presented, including John Henry Hopkins's beautiful old carol, "Nature's Alleleuia," and a new one, "Christ Is Risen," by Miss Mary Nicholson. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Sill and Michell and Canon Knowles, after which Easter cards were distributed.

The clergy of St. Chrysostom's Chapel are engaged in earnest work among the colored people on the east side.

A MONK'S BODY A CHURCH'S RELIC

St. Peregrinus Now Reposes in the Church of St. Anselm.

The body of St. Peregrinus, who in the ninth century was a pious Benedictine monk, has been brought to New-York from Neustadt-on-the-Main, Bavaria, where it has reposed for several centuries.

Its new resting place is to be in the sanctuary of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anslem, Beach Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

The body was presented to the Rev. Abbot Alexius Edelbrock, pastor of St. Anslem's Church, by Count Carl von Lowenstein, into whose possession it came recently. The Rev. Gerard Spielman was sent to bring the body to New-York. The Bishop of Würzberg approved the transfer, and issued documents authenticating the identity of the body.

Before the exposition of the body at St. Anslem's Church, there will be solemn Pontifical ceremonies, in which Archbishop Corrigan and a large number of the clergy will take part.

This is the second saint's body to be brought to New-York. The first church thus

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Impulse.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Sandow Trocadero Company.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Norway. 8:15—Midsummer Night's Dream.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Queen of Night.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—La Belle Marie.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Way to Win a Woman.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'n Head Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Liebe von Heut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 155th St-8th Av—3:30—Baseball—Jaspers vs. New-Yorks.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Falstaff.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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From The Boston Globe.

The old marvel about where all the pins go to can't compare with the new marvel, what has become of all the high-wheel bicycles.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.....	43	47	3:30 P. M...	62	56
6 A. M.....	43	45	6 P. M.....	51	52
9 A. M.....	49	47	9 P. M.....	46	45
12 M.....	55	53	12 P. M.....	44	44

Average temperature.....48⅝
Average temperature corresponding date last year 49⅛
Average temperature corresponding date last fifteen years.....48½
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

INCREASES OF WAGES.

We published about a week ago a list of certain notable increases of wages which had been made within the few days immediately preceding. We are now able to extend this list by several interesting additions. The increases already mentioned were as follows:

The coke workers in Western Pennsylvania; increase of 15 per cent. by H. C. Frick & Co., the leading producers, followed by increases made elsewhere; some 15,000 employes affected.

Moses T. Stevens & Co., prominent manufacturers of woolens in New-Hampshire; increase of 15 per cent.; a restoration of old rates.

Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woolens in Philadelphia; increase of 15 per cent.; Mr. Dolan is a well-known follower of McKinley and President of the high-tariff association called the Manufacturers' Club.

Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio; the 15 per cent. which was taken off one year ago.

Wholfender, Shore & Co., Cardington, Penn.; increase of 5 per cent., or half of last year's reduction.

Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; increase announced on April 5, affecting from 3,000 to 4,000 employés.

We now add the advances which are set forth below, the most important of them being the increase at Fall River, which will probably be followed by a general advance in that manufacturing centre:

Fall River Iron Works Mills, (cotton goods,) Fall River, Mass.; increase of a little more than 10 per cent. ordered on April 10 by President M. C. D. Borden; restoration of rates paid before the reduction of Nov. 5, 1894; 1,800 employés.

American Linen Mills, Fall River, Mass.; increase ordered on April 10.

Worumbo Mills, Lisbon Falls, Me.; increase of 10 per cent. ordered a few days ago.

Willimantic Linen Company, Willimantic, Conn.; a general advance of 5 per cent., (being one-half of the reduction made in October, 1893,) ordered on April 5; nearly 2,000 employés; company "for the last six months," says The Hartford Courant, "has been crowded with business, and has been employing all the help the works would accommodate."

Belding Brothers & Co.'s silk mills at Rockville, Conn.; notice of an increase of 5 per cent. given to 400 employés on April 6.

Grosvenordale Cotton Company, North Grosvenordale, Conn.; an advance of 10 per cent., (being a restoration of the rates paid before the reduction of April, 1894,) ordered on April 13; 1,200 employés affected.

E. W. Chapin & Co.'s woolen factory at Chapinville, Mass.; increase of 10 per cent. made last week, being a restoration of the wages paid before the reduction of one year ago.

United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass.; an increase of 10 per cent., restoring the rates paid before the reduction of last year.

The Lakeside Manufacturing Company of Leicester, Mass., The Boston Commercial Bulletin says, "will shortly restore the 10 per cent. reduction which went into effect a year ago."

The United States Cotton Company, Central Falls, R. I., gave notice to its employés on April 11 that their wages would be increased by an addition of from 5 to 10 per cent.

A dispatch from Fall River, Mass., published by The New-York Tribune on April 14, says: "It is generally conceded that an advance of wages will be given in all the mills in the city. The advance will be in the form of a restoration of the schedule in operation before Aug. 20, 1894, and will mean an increase of about 12½ per cent. over present rates."

The McKinley tariff became a law on Oct. 6, 1890, and the enactment of it was followed by a long list of reductions of wages in the protected industries. Several of these cuts were made in November, and a few were announced on the day of the general election in that month. A majority of the changes took place, however, in the following January, February, and March. Our readers may remember that we published lists of them in those months, taking the reports, in a majority of cases, from the trade journals.

The recent increase of 15 per cent. in the Western Pennsylvania coke district may serve to recall the fact that the long and bloody strike of 15,000 coke workers in the same district, against a reduction of 10 per cent., began in February, 1891, four months after the McKinley tariff became a law, and a few weeks after Speaker Reed, in public addresses, had urged the same coke workers to "live up to" the new tariff schedules.

The present tariff is now a little more than seven months old.

OFFICIAL CROP ESTIMATES.

There will be held to-day in Washington a conference at which plans for the betterment of the Government's crop reports will be discussed by the statistician of the Agricultural Department, the statistician of the New-York Produce Exchange, and delegates from several of the prominent Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade. These gentlemen ought to be able to devise improvements in method which will prevent the official crop estimates and reports from being hereafter as misleading and as injurious to trade and agriculture as they have been for some years past.

Everybody knows, for example, that the Government's estimates of the wheat crop have been far below the actual yields for the last five years. There was a shortage of about 70,000,000 bushels in the Government's estimate of the crop of 1891; the report showed 35,000,000 bushels less than the output in 1892, and the department lost sight of about 60,000,000 bushels in the next year, while some 45,000,000 bushels were left out in the estimate of 1894. The best unofficial statisticians and authorities in the grain trade substantially agree in estimating the official shortage or underestimate for the last five years at from 230,000,000 to 240,000,000 bushels.

So long as the Government's reports were regarded with confidence, both wheat growers and traders were misled by these defective statements, to their injury; but during the last two years, we think, the official reports have not been permitted to have much weight. If it is not practicable for the Government to make fairly trustworthy estimates it should go out of the business of reporting crop yields.

THE TAMMANY SACHEMS.

In so far as the Sachems of the Tammany Society are called upon to act as trustees of the property of that venerable organization, and as dispensers of its charities, which are understood to be large in amount, it is probably desirable that they should be men closely identified with its past management and familiar with its business history.

But we take it that the Sachems to be elected this evening will determine the political course of Tammany also. More than one hundred thousand votes, usually cast for the State and National candidates of the Democratic Party, will be practically within the control of these Tammany Sachems. In view of this fact, and of recent remarkable political happenings, the list of Sachems chosen by the society to-night will be everywhere examined with great interest by Democrats curious and even anxious to learn whether the names foreshadow any change in the policy and management of Tammany, and in particular whether they give any evidence that the managers have taken thought at all about the interests of the Democratic Party, as distinguished from the interests of Tammany Hall.

Senator Hill not long ago made some remarks on Democratic reorganization that appear to have a bearing upon to-night's election of Sachems.

JUDGE GAYNOR AT ST. LOUIS.

It would be very interesting, were it possible, to know exactly what Judge Gaynor thinks that he really thinks about the principles that are most important in the public affairs of the Republic at the present time. It is through no lack of willingness on his part that the public are not accurately informed on this point, for the Judge takes frequent occasion to discourse upon it. In his remarks before the Friday Strike Investigating Committee in Brooklyn, previously in the remarkable opinions given by him in the mandamus case arising out of the strike, and now in a letter to the Mercantile Club, at its Jefferson dinner, Judge Gaynor industriously endeavored copiously to express himself. But his success has been limited. He seems to think that what is known as stock watering is not only the chief evil of the times, but the evil toward which political action should chiefly be directed. In his latest expression—we had almost written "pronunciamento"—he writes:

"The untold millions of sham, dishonest, and oppressive paper stock and bonds now existing in this country generally, upon the rights and franchises conferred by law gratuitously, and to pay dividends and interests upon which it is proposed to sap agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, mercantile, professional, and all other honest industry, may well be the subject of grave thought by those who meet to recur to and keep alive principles which are wholly antagonistic to such a condition and which cannot be said to be paramount while such a condition exists."

Unquestionably, watered stock of corporations of which the chief valuable possession is a franchise for which the public has received no just compensation, as is the case with numerous surface and elevated passenger roads, is an evil which ought to be regulated. But relatively to the management of all the capital by which the agricultural and industrial interests of the country are affected it is not a matter of supreme importance. And watered stock of general transportation lines has done much mischief which might have been avoided, and some of which may be remedied, but, taking the whole range of stock watering into view, we gravely doubt whether it requires or would repay extended political action. Indeed, any one familiar with current and recent business would hardly deny that the mischief has very largely come to an end through the folly of its authors and the operation of forces much stronger than those of legislation, and with all respect to Judge Gaynor, much stronger than those of the courts.

Watering stock is a handy name for the various devices by which capital is invited to risky enterprises, and the greater the risk the more "water" is used for attraction. But these enterprises, as a matter of cold fact, do not as a whole and in the long run pay very extravagant profits. If they succeed, they are pretty sure to meet competition, which is certain and powerful in proportion to success. If they do not succeed, the money actually put in is lost, as well as the hope of big gains. The number of failures is very great; the number of successes is not large; but very naturally the latter are conspicuous and easily remembered and the former are as easily forgotten or ignored. The system is one that proper and careful legislation could improve, but that it is the most important matter for the political action of the American people no reasonable man, we think, would maintain.

But there is a matter by which the many suffer and the few may gain, which is quite within the domain of effective legislation, in which legislation has done all the evil and may do a great deal more; but which does not receive much attention from political philosophers who are greatly excited by the evils that fire the imagination of Judge Gaynor. That is the "watering" of the currency in which wages is paid, and on the stability of which the whole business of the country, from the least to the greatest, depends. We do not remember to have noticed any expression of Judge Gaynor's views on this subject, but it is one on which his indignation at the wrongs of the many and the tricks of the few may be expended with much greater effect than in his recent efforts. The country is threatened by an active and for the most part a greedy and unscrupulous faction, with "untold millions of sham, dishonest, and oppressive" silver dollars. That faction is a foe worth fighting.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BIMETALLISM.

In the latest number of the Economiste Français, M. Leroy-Beaulieu takes up the "Agitation in Favor of Bimetallism," and treats it with his usual acuteness and thoroughness. He describes the agitation as chiefly political, as, obviously, it is, certainly in this country, in Germany, and in France, and to a great extent in England. In all these countries it happens that "bimetallism" is a remedy that may be undertaken through legislation, and can be offered to the great number of persons who are suffering from trade depression. By bimetallism is to be understood the unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver at a fixed ratio with gold. "If all the countries of the world," says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "adopted this policy, we should have what is called 'international bimetallism,' and it appears that we should attain the joys of an earthly paradise."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu then quotes from the report of the Director of the United States Mint the figures of the annual production of silver and gold for the last twenty-two years, showing the striking and rapid increase in silver, despite the falling price. If international bimetallism were possible, this production would be enormously stimulated, while that of gold would be restricted. "The civilized world would simply have abandoned the more convenient and more precious metal to give itself up to the more inconvenient and the cheaper. Once on this road, it is not easy to see why civilized nations should not return to copper money, which was once full legal tender among the Egyptians and the old Romans, and only lost this function when it became completely common, as silver to-day bids fair to become."

The only real difficulty attending the fall in the price of silver arises from the disturbance of exchange with the Orient. This can be remedied only when silver reaches a level where its fluctuations will be less important, and this can happen only by refraining from interference through artificial political measures, which only aggravate the mischief. The Economiste Français unquestionably represents the feeling of the financial and higher commercial circles of France, and its attitude may well attract the attention of those who are resting their hopes on any co-operation in international bimetallism from our great sister republic.

EXPORTED AMERICAN COAL.

A correspondent of The Manufacturers' Record, who is returning from a journey through the South American countries and has arrived at Santa Lucia, in the West Indies, writes from Castries, an important coaling station, that Virginia coal is now largely used there. "It can be laid down here," he says, "for 20 shillings a ton, against 23 shillings for Welsh coal," which it is displacing. "This is the entering wedge," he adds, "to an extensive coal trade. With proper effort, this and other Southern coal can be everywhere used in these countries and at all these important coaling stations."

And yet these Virginian producers of coal, who undersell the English coal in the West Indies by 12 per cent., bitterly opposed the projected removal of the duty on coal, and with the help of other Southern coal producers caused a considerable part of the duty to be retained, to protect them against the sale in this country of foreign coal while they are underselling foreign coal in neutral countries where they have no protection.

A PROBLEM IN CITY FINANCE.

The anomalous system under which the Department of Finance of this city is compelled during about half of each year to borrow money for current expenses comes under discussion every few months, but nobody seems to be able to devise a remedy that commands general approval. The system, like almost everything connected with taxation and public expenditures, is an inheritance from a time when conditions were simpler, and has been retained in spite of changes that make it incongruous and costly.

The assessment of property for taxation begins on the first Monday in September of each year, and the books containing the record of valuations must be made up so as to be "open for examination and correction from the second Monday of January until the first day of May." On the 1st of May they are closed to enable the Tax Commissioners to prepare the assessment rolls. These rolls must be completed by wards, certified, and delivered to the Board of Aldermen at a meeting to be held on the first Monday in July.

In the meantime the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has at the beginning of January made up the budget of city expenditures for the year, apportioning the amounts to be allowed to the support of different municipal departments and for other purposes, and the Controller submits a statement of the amounts to be raised by taxation to the Board of Aldermen at least four weeks before its annual meeting. The Aldermen may add an amount not exceeding 3 per cent. of the aggregate to cover possible deficiencies, and must have the rolls completed by adding the amount of the taxes to be raised on the assessments, after determining the rate. The corrected and completed rolls go to the Receiver of Taxes on or before the first day of September, with warrants directing the collection of the taxes.

The collection of taxes does not begin until September, though they are to meet expenses which have already been running for eight months. During the greater part of that period money has to be raised by issuing revenue bonds in anticipation of the collection of taxes, upon which interest has to be paid, generally at the rate of 2 per cent. In some years about $20,000,000 has been raised in this way. A rebate is allowed upon taxes paid on or before Nov. 1, equal to 6 per cent. per annum for the period between the date of payment and Dec. 1. This generally causes a rush for payment on the very last day or two of the time during which a rebate is allowed. One per cent. additional is charged upon taxes not paid on the 1st of December, until the 1st of January, and then interest at 7 per cent. per annum is imposed upon all arrears.

After collections begin, the Controller is busy for a time redeeming the revenue bonds, and when they are disposed of he has a surplus to accumulate in banks for a while. Then the process of draining off the resources begins, the new assessments and appropriations are made, and in a few months the operation of borrowing sets in again. The question which is agitated every now and then is whether it is not possible to devise a plan under which there may be a steady current of receipts during the year to meet the continuous current of expenses, instead of this series of spasms.

It is not considered desirable to have the bulk of collections made early in the year any more than late in the year, as now. The present plan leads to borrowing during several months, and enforcing collection early would draw a large surplus of cash into the City Treasury to be held on deposit in banks for several months. Can both extremes be avoided by distributing collections through the year? Some advocate allowing advance payments on account of taxes to suit the convenience of taxpayers. This would probably not draw in any considerable amounts, unless interest was allowed on advance payments up to some fixed date, and then it might draw too much, unless the rate of interest could be made variable. The system would hardly work automatically with any steadiness, and to give the Controller discretion as to the rate of interest according to the requirements of his department and the condition of the money market would create an undesirable banking function in the City Treasury.

Others advocate a plan of collecting city taxes quarterly, or even monthly, instead of once a year. This would involve an increase of clerical work in the office of the Receiver of Taxes and of the Controller, and it would require the tax rate to be determined at the beginning of the year instead of in July. This is a problem which we do not undertake to solve, but it is worthy of the study of practical financiers.

"MR. SPEAKER."

In predicting the election of Mr. Gully as Speaker of the House of Commons our London correspondent said that a main objection that would be urged against him was that the objectors had never heard of him. It is an entire novelty in British politics that an obscure man should be the most available man for Speaker of the House of Commons. It would be even a novelty in American politics for an obscure man to be chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This does not imply that the Speaker of the House of Commons occupies a position at all analogous to that of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Indeed, the fact that Sir William Harcourt himself, as the leader of the majority in the House of Commons, would be unavailable as a Speaker tends to point the difference. In this country the leader of the majority would be its natural candidate for Speaker, and the contest over the election would be nothing but a dispute over the leadership. In England it is hard to define the qualifications of a Speaker of the House. The fact, however, that he is a permanent officer of the Government makes all the difference. Within the last century there have been ten Speakers of the House of Commons and about forty Speakers of the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House of Commons gets £5,000 a year and holds his office until, in the course of nature, he dies or is elevated to the Peerage.

The qualifications for this place are peculiar. The incumbent of it must have been "in politics," but not too much in politics, for each party has an equal interest in not having a rabid partisan as a permanent presiding officer. He must be of a judicial temper, and his deportment must be quite unexceptionable. It is indeed quite anomalous and unprecedented that a man so little known as Mr. Gully should be chosen to a place for which a figurehead of the first order of impressiveness is required.

The exhortation of the President's letter replying to the gentlemen who have invited him to attend a sound-money meeting at Chicago ought to arouse every friend of an honest currency. President Cleveland declares that there should be an immediate and aggressive effort to beat back the silver fanatics, now more numerous and active than ever. The silver men at present have the field to themselves, and they are undoubtedly making headway. If any organized work is to be undertaken against them, it is time to begin.

"I Am the State."

One of the most famous historical mots is that attributed to Louis XIV. when seventeen years of age. The President of the French Parliament, speaking of the interests of the State, was interrupted by the King with "l'Etat, c'est moi!"

Another version of the saying is that Louis interrupted a Judge, who used the expression, "The King and the State," by saying, "I am the State!" No authentic record of the saying exists, and it is discredited by modern French historians, being regarded as merely symbolical of the King's policy—that of absolute monarchy.—Chamber's Journal.

FOUR CHURCHES MADE TWO

Up-Town Congregations to Hold Their Future Services United.

Four churches were yesterday made two. The Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church was amalgamated with the De Witt Chapel, in West Twenty-ninth Street, and the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Fifty-third Street, and the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church were consolidated under the name of the Union Church.

Services for the two latter churches were held in the Forty-third Street Church, and that edifice will be used until the church now in course of construction on Forty-eighth Street, between Brodway and Eighth Avenue, has been completed. It is expected that the Union Church will take possession early in June, and that the new temple of worship will be amply large enough to hold the two congregations that joined hands yesterday.

Dr. F. L. Wilson was pastor of St. John's and Dr. L. E. Count was pastor of the Forty-third Street Church. Both of them have sought new pastoral fields, and Dr. James M. King was invited to the pulpit of the new church.

The Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church comes into possession of the Collegiate Reformed Church, the latter assuming the financial obligations of the former. The Consistory of the Collegiate Church decided to combine the De Witt Chapel with the Thirty-fourth Street Church.

The latter church is to be known as the De Witt Collegiate Church. It is between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

The associate mininsters are to be the Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker of the Thirty-fourth Street Church and the Rev. K. F. Junor of the De Witt Chapel. The chapel is to be sold, and its former congregation will hereafter attend the Thirty-fourth Street Church.

UNDERVALUED IN THE INVOICES

Orders Expected for the Seizure of Large Shipments of Cocoanuts.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Nearly 500,000 cocoanuts, which have recently arrived from Baracoa, Cuba, have been discovered by the Special Treasury Agents to have been undervalued, and orders from the Treasury Department for the seizure of the importations are hourly expected.

During the last three months there has been a rush of cocoanuts from Cuba, consigned to a New-York house doing business in this city. The stock accumulated by the firm is reported to have been large enough to enable it to manipulate the market, and its sales at prices which competitors could not meet excited suspicion.

Customs officials received private information to the effect that something was wrong about the Consular invoices of the cocoanuts, and upon investigation it was discovered that nuts which cost $14 per thousand in Cuba had been invoiced at $8, and the duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem had been collected upon this value. If it shall be found possible to locate the particular cocoanuts embraced in the invoices that have been found to be wrong, the Government can recover from the bonds given by the importers in double the value of the goods at the time they were landed.

It is expected that similar irregularities will be discovered in most of the shipments from Baracoa. The largest consignments go to New-York, and many shipments have been landed at other ports. The responsibility for the irregularities is placed upon the United States Consul at Baracoa. Since the discovery of the undervaluations, the importers have abandoned their Consular invoices, and have accepted the valuations placed upon the consignments by the customs officials.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Monroe Eckstein.

Monroe Eckstein, President of the New-York Brewers' Board of Trade, died at his home, St. George, S. I., yesterday morning, of typhoid fever, after two weeks' illness. He was born in New-York forty-two years ago, and for twenty years had been at the head of the Constanz Brewery at Castleton Corners, S. I. He was a member of Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M., and of the Liederkranz and the Freundschaft of New-York. He leaves a wife.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Henry A. Botsford, senior member of the firm of Botsford, Ingraham & Swift, wholesale beef and provision dealers of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday aged seventy-four years. He was born in Watertown, had been Sheriff of Litchfield County, and during the war was Deputy Provost Marshal of the Fourth District. He was also formerly a hotel keeper at Falls Village and at Winsted, where he kept the Clark House. In 1872 he removed from Winsted to Hartford and established the wholesale dressed-beef business, in which the other partners now are C. B. Ingraham of Hartford, G. F. Swift of Chicago, and E. C. Swift of Boston. Mr. Botsford was the pioneer in the wholesale dressed-beef business in New-England outside of Boston. He was a Director in the Connecticut Western Railroad and the Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will be held at his residence at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

—Daniel Bratton of Elkton, Md., aged forty years, editor of The Cecil County News and a member of the Elkton bar, died yesterday, after a short illness, of pneumonia. He was at one time United States Attorney for Cecil County.

The End of the Old Regime.

The close of the eighteenth century marks the end of what is known in history as the ancien régime. It was signalized by the most drastic and, in its immediate effects, the greatest social revolution we have to deal with. It was the bursting of the pent-up storm of misery. It was preceded by a fearful calm. Then the tempest broke out, relentless and irresistible. It spared neither old nor young, father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, or child. It cared nothing for associations and sentiments, the work of genius, or the toll of years. As the whirlwind swept across the country, shrieking as if in mockery, Liberté and Egalité, it left in its track ruin and desolation.

Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, like death angels, guided the storm, yet were powerless to control it. The Revolution did its work cruelly, but thoroughly. Every vestige of the old was swept away—King, crown, home, and kindred. Men could start afresh on a new system. The tempest of the Revolution in France reached Britain only as a great groundswell. Society there was agitated, but nothing more. Had it been 100 years earlier, I tremble to think what our country might have been to-day. Kingsley says: "The human race owes more to the eighteenth century than to any century since the Christian era. This may seem," he goes on to say, "to be inconsistent with my description of the very same era as one of decay and death. But side by side with the death there was manifold fresh birth; side by side with the decay there was active growth; side by side with them, fostered by them, though generally in strong opposition to them, whether conscious or unconscious."—The Westminster Review.

A Week of Dedication.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 14.—The new edifice of the First Reformed Church, at Bloomfield and Ninth Streets, will be dedicated this week with appropriate services, beginning to-morrow night. An excellent programme has been arranged for every evening in the week, and will include sermons and addresses by the pastor, the Rev. Henry Mattice; the Rev. Messrs. Charles Pool, H. Vaneerwert, David David Coe, B. B. Tyler, and J. F. Morgan, and several well-known laymen.

Heir to $200,000.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 14.—The wife of Charles Baker, of Stockton, a suburb of this city, has been notified that she is heir to a fortune of $200,000, left by a relative in Germany. Baker is a collector for a firm in Philadelphia, and lives in a very modest way. Mrs. Baker knew of her rich relative in Germany, but she had no knowledge that she was to be made the heir.

Misinterpreting Speakers.

An Irish member, smarting as usual under a sense of his country's wrongs, once told the House that "the constabulary fired a shower of bullets on the people"; but the point of the honorable gentleman's denunciation of Saxon tyranny was sadly blunted when it appeared in print as "a shower of pullets." "We have a greater stake in the land than politics," exclaimed another Irish member, and the reporter rendered it: "We have a greater stake in the land than potatoes."—Macmillan's Magazine.

VILLON'S "JARGON" TRANSLATED

The Famous Ballades Seem to be Considerably More Curious than Poetical.

From The London Daily News.

The classics of thieves' Latin are scanty enough, and chiefly consist of the six "ballades" known as the "Jargon," or "Jobelin" of François Villon. To the ordinary reader of French, and even to the modern countrymen of the poet, these verses are as obscure as if the language was Coptic or Romany, Basque or Gaelic. Even when interpreted by M. Jules de Marthold, in his new book, "Le Jargon de François Villon," it may be admitted that the poems are not very interesting as poetry. The interesting fact is that a writer of genius so great and original, if so sinister, as the thievish Master of Arts, should have attempted poetry in thieves' Latin.

There are etymological curiosities, too, as in all slang, and we have perhaps no English examples of such old slang as Villon's. Born in or about the year when Joan of Arc died, he rhymed and robbed, drank and lied, in the manner which Mr. Stevenson has made familiar to the general public. Thus his cant is some four centuries senior to the patter of "Pelham" and of "Oliver Twist." The terms were originally meant, like all thievish slang, to perplex the law-abiding "bourgeoisie," and they still perplex us.

The matter of the "Jobelin" is just such advice to thieves and blackguards as Villon was wont to give in good French. As M. de Marthold seems to suspect, it is not very peliucid even in his translation. The scaffold, it seems, is called "Parouart." It would be interesting to learn why, and Villon's fancy always haunts the scaffold. The various forms of torture, the nice varieties of clipping off the ears and tearing out the eyes, the delicacies of boiling or roasting, or merely hanging the criminal au naturel are themes on which Villon's muse never wearies. "Rebignez tost ces enterveux," M. de Marthold renders "repel these tire-aveux" (extractors of confessions,) and makes the theme of a curious page. The enterveux are "interviewers," and interviewers may certainly be called tire-aveux. The French, it seems, have borrowed "interview" (and, we may add, "interviewer,") from us, but, like Molière, they only recapture their own, for they lent it to us first.

There used to be only six "ballades" in this gracious and edifying lingo, but five more have been found in a manuscript at Stockholm, of all places. They are not quite so rich in slang as the original six, which have but two rivals in English, and these rivals, we fear, have never been published, owing to their extraordinary richness. As poetry, Villon's "jargon" does not touch "The Jolly Beggars," but it must have diverted many an honest thief, in his hours of leisure at the "Pomme de Pin." It is pleasant to find that tavern, immortalized by Villon, appearing in historical documents of the reign of Henry VI. A conspiracy for yielding a gate of Paris to a company of Scots disguised as English, was hatched at the wine shop, where Villon, twenty years later, devised in prose and verse concerning the cracking of cribs.

A COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE

The Duc d'Aosta and the Princess Helene, Who They Are and How They Look.

The Duc d'Aosta, heir presumptive to the crown of Italy, is soon to be married to the Princess Helene of Orleans. He is a young man of twenty-five, the son of Amadeo, who, for a short time, was King of Spain, and Princess Marie Cisterna. Both his parents are dead, but he boasts a stepmother in the person of the pretty Princess Letitia, a vivacious widow who practices bicycling, much to the annoyance of the King of Italy, who let her know he did not approve of such goings on.

"The Duc d'Aosta," says the London Figaro, "is much given to traveling, and has frequently visited England with his brother, the Duke d'Abruzzi, putting up at the Bristol Hotel and going about unattended to the theatres and other places of amusement, and preserving an absolute incognito. His great fad is horses, of which he is always buying a quantity. He is much addicted to the Row between the hours of 12 and 1. He is very rich, his fortune of £55,000 a year being derived from estates and collieries in Belgium left him by his mother, who was heiress of the de Merode family. It is hardly likely that the Prince of Naples, being very delicate, will marry, in which case the Duke d'Aosta, or his heirs, will come to sit on the throne of Italy.

The Princess Hélène is the third child of the late Comte de Paris, who married his cousin, a daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, in 1864. She is two years younger than her fiancé. Her elder sister is Queen of Portugal, and her elder brother, the Duc d'Orleans, is the son of the last King of France. He obtained some notoriety by his landing in France, and, under the law which exiled his father, was imprisoned; as also by being made co-respondent in the action for divorce which the husband of Mme. Melba, the celebrated singer, instituted.

Princess Hélène is remarkable for being as beautiful as all princesses are said to be and seldom are. She was born in England, and has few of the qualities of a French girl. She is very tall, has an exquisitely moulded and developed figure, long fair hair of the lightest gold color, sweet, blue eyes, and perfect features and complexion. In one thing only is she French—her wit, which is of the most fanciful order, and very quick. She has been a great friend of all the members of our royal family, more particularly the Prince of Wales, who admires her very much. Hence the absurd stories of her being

PUERTO PRINCIPE IN ARMS

Great Uprising of Cuban Insurgents In the Province.

IMPORTANT BATTLE NEAR AT HAND

Reported Defeat of Revolutionists, with the Death of Two Leaders and Capture of Two More.

TAMPA, Fla., April 14.—News from Cuba to-day is to the effect that there is a big uprising in the province of Puetro Principe, that all laborers, sugar field hands, and sympathizers are in arms, and that a battle is at hand that will probably decide the fate of Cuba.

The uprising in Puerto Principe is general, and will seriously affect results. Maceo is on the island hastening to the front with 11,000 men.

Manuel de la Cruz and family reached here from Havana this evening. He is the author of several works on Cuba, and is an intense patriot. He was compelled to come here or suffer Spanish tyranny.

He is confident that the Cubans will triumph, if their leaders remain firm. He says the troops in Havana are dying by hundreds, and those in the mountains are dying and deserting. The outlook is very bright for Cuban success, he thinks. Near Santiago, thirty-six Spanish soldiers lost their way, and hearing that a band of insurgents were nearby, they went and joined them, taking their guns and accoutrements with them.

A letter was received here from Havana to-day saying that a Spanish officer, riding on a train with some ladies, began to take liberties with them. On the same car was a duelist of the name of Mendieta, who, when he saw what was being done, drew his revolver and killed the officer. He then left the train.

JACKSONVILLLE, Fla., April 14.—Manuel Sanguilly arrived from Cuba this evening. He is a brother of Julio Sanguilly, now confined in Castle Morro, charged with treason. He says that the report of Gomez's death is not true. The Spanish Government, he says, is conciliatory in spirit, but the Cubans do not meet any advances for peace under Spanish domination.

Yellow fever is raging in Havana, and particularly among the unacclimated Spanish troops. The infantry are most afflicted. The cavalry, unaccustomed to precipitous mountains, are faring badly.

Secretary Quesada is now in New-York, but what his mission is or what are his intentions is not known to F. Figuredo, leader of the Cuban patriots in this section.

Something important is expected to happen here to-morrow. A meeting was held at Ybor City, the Cuban suburb of Tampa, this morning. Five hundred persons were present and money was contributed.

A Spanish sailor, Hosi Genunezo, who reached here this afternoon, says Havana Harbor is full of men-of-war, and foreign residents are in a state of anxiety.

HAVANA, April 14.—Gen. La Chambre, who commands the Government troops in Santiago Province, reports that on April 10 a body of Spanish troops and volunteers attacked a band of insurgents at Palmarito. One of the insurgent leaders was José Maceo. There was a hot fight, in which the troops were completely victorious.

The insurgent leaders, Flor Crombet and Cobrero, or Corona, were killed. Juan Fortier and Valdero Morega were taken prisoners, and the Columbian, Tomas Sanchez, was wounded. A large quantity of insurgent arms and ammunition was captured, and numerous letters that had passed between the insurgent leaders were seized.

The insurgent chief, Francisco Estrada, has surrendered to the Government, and José Maceo has fled alone to the woods. The main body of insurgents has lost eleven more conspicuous members since the fight.

The band led by Gen. Perez, which was defeated and pursued by the regulars, has taken refuge in the mountains. The Government is sending out new columns in all directions in the diaffected districts to disperse the insurgent bands and hunt down the fugitives.

MADRID, April 14.—The Spanish Government has purchased the cruiser built at Kiel for China but not delivered because the Chinese Government failed to pay for it. The cruiser will be sent to Cuba.

The Bank of Spain has opened a credit of 25,000,000 pesetas in behalf of Señor Castellanos, Minister of Colonies. Four per cent. Cuban bonds will be deposited with the bank as security. The money will be sent to Cuba in silver as it shall be required. The Government has thanked the bank for its patriotism in lending money at one-half below the rate.

The Government has been informed by Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister to the United States, that a fresh expedition of insurgents is organizing under Gomez and Martí in Haiti. The Haitian officials are said to be watching the preparations closely.

Capt. Gen. Calleja has been ordered to return home on the first steamer sailing from Havana after Gen. Martinez de Campos's arrival. The abruptness of his recall has caused much comment. It is understood that the Government holds him to blame for allowing the insurgents to organize so effectively.

KILLED IN THE CHITRAL CAMPAIGN

Col. Battye of the British Forces Mortally Wounded by the Natives.

CALCUTTA, April 14.—The following news of the Chitra campaign was sent from Sir Robert Low's headquarters to-day:

"A corps of guides under Col. Battye was instructed yesterday to destroy the villages in the hills, from which a persistent fire dropped into camp. The guides advanced further than Sir Robert had intended. They discovered two large bodies of the enemy approaching, and signaled to that effect. Sir Robert signaled back that the guides should retire at once. This the guides did, delivering a steady fire at the enemy. The natives were held in check, and apparently suffered heavy losses.

"Just as the movement of the guides' corps was completed Col. Battye fell, mortally wounded. He died a few minutes later. The British lost three others killed and two officers and seventeen privates wounded. The British had no idea that such a large force of the enemy was in the immediate neighborhood. Nevertheless, their losses would not have been so heavy had the commander's instructions been understood and obeyed."

Further fighting in the near future was regarded as likely when the last dispatches left the camp.

TERMS OF PEACE WITH CHINA.

Contradictory Reports in Regard to the Close of the Negotiations.

LONDON, April 14.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai:

"A private telegram from a Chinese official in Hiroshima reports that the terms of peace were finally arranged by the negotiators in Shimonoseki yesterday."

A Yokohama dispatch, also in The Post, says that the Envoys did not meet yesterday, but were expected to reach a final decision to-day or to-morrow.

A dispatch from Tokio says that Prince Komatsu, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Army and Navy, embarked yesterday at Hiroshima. He will visit Shimonoseki before going to the seat of war. He is escorted by three warships.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN SICILY.

Several Houses Laid in Ruins and Many Other Buildings Damaged.

ROME, April 14.—Several districts of Sicily were shaken severely by earthquakes to-day. The shocks were most violent in the province of Syracuse. In Monterosse Almo the facade of a church and several houses were laid in ruins and many other buildings were damaged.

The dragoon regiment in the barracks was alarmed after the first shock and was marched out in haste, as the walls were cracked and were expected to fall. The people of the town are badly frightened and refuse to stay indoors. No deaths have been reported.

Indorsed by the Parnellites.

DUBLIN, April 14.—The Parnellite Convention held in Wicklow to-day, with John Redmond in the chair, formally approved the candidacy of John Sweetman for the East Wicklow Parliamentary seat. Mr. Sweetman resigned this seat several days ago for the purpose of being re-elected as an independent Nationalist, without obligations of any kind to the present Cabinet.

Promoted for Shooting a Prisoner.

BERLIN, April 14.—Private Kashewsky, who is serving his military period in the Hamburg garrison, shot an escaping prisoner recently. Yesterday he was commended by the commander in the presence of his regiment and was raised to the rank of Corporal.

Students Arrested as Socialists.

ODESSA, April 14.—Several students, among them Prince Tumanoff, have been arrested here for Socialist agitation. Much revolutionary literature was found in their rooms and was seized by the police.

The Pope's Latest Encyclical.

ROME, April 14.—The Pope's encyclical inviting Protestants to join the Catholic Church and directing Catholics to pray for their conversion is expetced to appear to-morrow.

A French Steamship Burned.

PARIS, April 14.—The small French steamship La Heve, which was used in the petroleum trade, burned last night at the pier in Havre where she was unloading. Part of the pier was destroyed.

ENGLAND'S WAR IN CHITRAL

It Is Likely to Prove a Most Difficult Task and to Entail a Vast Amount of Trouble and Expense.

The disaster which necessitated the sending of a strong English expedition into Chitral is described and explained by The London Spectator. It says:

"Dr. Robertson, the able officer in charge at Chitral, finding himself hard pressed by the Pathan leader, Umra Khan, and his followers, sent out messengers to the nearest statfons asking for relief. Capt. Ross, with sixty Sikhs, was accordingly dispatched from Masuj, the nearest garrisoned point, with orders no doubt to make a forced march and reinforce Dr. Robertson. The road is dangerous in the extreme—all passes and precipices—and at the worst point of it Capt. Ross was encountered by Umra Khan's followers, probably many hundreds in number, occupying the hills which command the road. After a desperate effort to break through, Capt. Ross retreated on Boni, his little force being attacked at every step in places where it was possible not only to shoot them, but to roll great stones upon their heads. Capt. Ross fell on the march, and of the sixty Sikhs only fourteen returned to Masuj, the rest—after fighting, we doubt not, like Sikhs—having been shot or smashed.

"The loss is not great in numbers, but the incident will have most unfortunate consequences. The whole of the uncivilized fighting tribes between the frontier of the Punjab and the slopes of the Hindoo-Koosh as far as the Pamirs, will believe that the British have been beaten, and will not be convinced of their error until they have been defeated by white soldiers. These tribes can turn out 200,000 fighting men—more by 50,000 than the British Army at home—and, though they cannot concentrate, are not completely united, and are hampered by difficulties of commissariat and of collecting sufficient munitions, they are brave and fierce, men quite equal to Sikhs in physique, and with traditions of heroism like those of the Highland clans.

"It is necessary, therefore, that the force sent against them should be a large one, which means endless expense in those wild regions, both for transport and for food, and that communications should be most carefully guarded lest a triumphant column should find itself in air with perhaps 20,000 relentless enemies behind it. Moreover, the first business being to rescue Dr. Robertson, and settle Chitral affairs once for all, this large force cannot go by the Kashmir route, which is more than 500 miles long, and includes one or two passes to which Mont Cenis is baby play, but must go in a straight line from Peshawur over an almost untrodden route 200 miles long.

"Unfortunately that route goes through the country of the Swatees, who the Mohammedan fanatics, who loathe white men, who cannot be bought, and who will simply disbelieve the assertion that England means them any harm, and the troops are only passing on the way to Chitral. They do not want the English behind them, and will most assuredly, unless all their recent history misleads, fight till convinced that it is not the will of Allah that they should defeat explosive shells, rocket batteries, and Gatling guns.

"Formidable as the work to be done plainly is, Gen. Low, with a picked staff, good mountain artillery, and 14,000 soldiers—Englishmen, Sikhs, and Goorkhas—will successfully accomplish it. With that force he will be invincible, and if he arrives in time will rescue Dr. Robertson and his 300 men, but when he has done that the difficulties will be only beginning.

"It is evident that the intention is to keep the road to Chitral permanently open, and to assume a general control over all the tribes from Peshawur right up to the desolate prairies on the top of the Hindoo-Koosh. Some may wonder why so much stress is laid upon the extension of British influence over tribes with whose religious and domestic arrangements England has no intention to interfere, and whose territories she has no desire to annex. The reason why it is desirable to try to gain an ascendency for good over the border tribes (looking at the question merely from a selfish point of view) is that they are a great factor in the defense of the northwest frontier of India. They number over 200,000 fighting men, and our frontier is coterminous with theirs for some 1,100 miles.

"Thanks to the enlightenment of the present ruler of Afghanistan, England's relations with that country are becoming more satisfactory than they have ever as yet been. But it is just as essential that she should be on satisfactory terms with the warlike tribes who inhabit the mountainous districts between Afghanistan and India. It will not do to leave them to themselves until the time arrives when England shall need their assistance, or, at all events, their neutrality. Before the time comes, they should have learned to look upon the English as friends, and to appreciate the benefits which civilized intercourse will confer upon them. Moreover, it is all important that the English should be able to pass through their territories, and make roads to those points which they should have to occupy in the event of India being threatened by a foreign power.

"Clearly it is that we are to govern the whole mountain territory between India and the highest points of the Hindoo-Koosh, at least so far that we can cut and protect roads through it, and can call upon its tribes to remain quiet with a compelling voice. We are to be felt as the paramount power through a country nearly as large as France, with Alpine mountain ranges all over it, and with no fertility, except in scattered village oases where the fruit trees grow. In that country are scores of tribes, all used to intestine war, all brave, and all children incapable of continuous policy, whose decisions and promises cannot be relied on for six months at a time. That seems a most serious undertaking, and one to which the nation should attend, but unless a disaster happens, the nation will not attend to it for ten minutes; will read columns upon columns about rubbishy intrigues for the Speakership, most of them misdescribed, and will not even see that we are about to stretch British dominion, or at least British right of control, right up to the roof of the world, to the furthest point we can reach without trenching on Russian territory."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—404 West Forty-eighth Street; Mrs. Eliza Redmond; damage, $250.

4 A. M.—82 and 84 Bowery; F. Vogel & Co. and Louis Kaufmann; damage, $41,000.

6:30 P. M.—540 Hudson Street; occupant unknown; damage, $25.

6:35 P. M.—501 East Eighty-seventh Street; Ludwig Goldberg; damage, $150.

6:55 P. M.—307 West Seventieth Street; Mrs. Stephen Cremin; damage, $200.

7 P. M.—17 Ludlow Street; Wolf Leptun; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—242 to 246 Cherry Street; Morris Levy and others; damage, $100,000.

7:45 P. M.—52 Spring Street; Gaspari Satondo; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—228 East Thirty-ninth Street; Thomas O'Brien; damage, $50.

10:15 P. M.—559 Greenwich Street; occupant unknown; damage trifling.

THE STATE PAYS THE BILLS

The Legislators Still Enjoy Free Transportation.

COMMITTEE WORK USED AS AN EXCUSE

Novel Evasion of the Constitutional Provision Against the Issuance of Passes by Railroad Companies.

ALBANY, April 14.—When the Constitutional Convention welded the anti-pass section into the new Constitution the one thought uppermost in the minds of all who were interested in the reform was that one form of bribery had been extirpated from the body politic. Hereafter, it was declared, the members of the Legislature must pay their own fare in traveling back and forth from their homes, and back and forth from the metropolis.

Another good effect would be produced. The sessions of the Legislature would be shortened, because the members would sit every day, instead of adjourning from Friday to Monday.

Now, out of all these wise and sagacious arguments only one has proved to be substantial. The weekly adjournments from Friday to Monday continue as of yore. Just as many members proceed to New-York every Saturday as ever did; but with this difference—that while they are not traveling on passes, the State pays their transportation.

It is difficult to deprive the average legislator of what he regards as his inherent rights or prerogatives—and free transportation is one of them. Since the Governor notified the Senate of his intention to veto the Braun Free Transportation bill should it reach him, the members have been hard at work to devise schemes to travel to New-York weekly without putting their hands in their pockets for transportation. The plan finally adopted was a novel one. The difficulty was surmounted by the appointment of committees. Up to the present time no less than seven committees of the Legislature are at work from Friday to Monday, with the taxpayers paying their transportation and hotel expenses.

The sub-committees of the Finance Committee of the Senate and of the Ways and Means Committee of the House which began last year to investigate the State boards and State commissions have just had their time extended to May 4. The Friday Committee has been investigating the Brooklyn strike. The Reinhard Committee, which consists exclusively of New-York City members, is looking into the sweat shops of the metropolis. The Abel committee, which is probing State institutions; the Nixon railroad investigating committee, which is expected to begin operations shortly, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which began work about Jan 20, and only finished two weeks ago, have all cost the State transportation.

In the Senate, aside from the Committee on Finance, the Judiciary Committee, which is to determine whether Recorder Goff is to grab more patronage and more pay, embraces all the Senators who have been in the habit in the past of spending their Sabbaths in New-York. While these committees have, no doubt, been faithful and sincere in their operations, the undeniable fact remains that the State to-day is paying the weekly transportation of 25 per cent. of the members of the Legislature, in spite of the intention of the Constitution framers, who had expected that the anti-pass prohibition would drive every member into the necessity of paying his own fare.

One of the neatest grabs of the session has just been kissed through the Legislature because some of the members have had their names attached to it. The grab is known as the Inland Volunteer Life Saving Corps grab. Among the honorary members are found the names of Alonzo B. Cornell, John Palmer, Senator George A. Owens, Assemblyman Frank Schulz, Assemblyman Frank Clark, Congressman William Sulzer, spelled in the official list as "Sultzer." By the rules and regulations, the corps is commanded by one Admiral, one or more Commodores, Captains, who are to command four boat crews, First and Second Lieutenants, J. Wesley Jones is President, and Assemblyman Henry E. Abel is one of the Trustees. Last year the corps obtained from the State an appropriation of $4,000. This year the appropriation is $9,000. The bill has passed both houses, and is now in the hands of the Governor. One of the most formidable arguments raised against the bill is its constitutionality. Article VIII., section 9, provides: "Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking."

The corps is essentially a private undertaking; none of the officers are commissioned by the State, no report is made as to the disposition of the funds, nor are the officers held responsible by any one but themselves for the manner in which the State moneys is disbursed. In fact, the charge is made that a contract for making tin lifepreservers for the use of the corps has been entered into with one of the principal members.

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The legislative Red Book, which has been issued by James B. Lyon, the State Printer, is the most complete and most unique work of the kind ever published. It not only contains a likeness and a sketch of the lives of all the Governors of the State, but halftone pictures of all the present State officers, executive, legislative, and judiciary, and the Mayors of all the cities in the State. So successful has the venture been this year that Mr. Lyon contemplates establishing an illustrated manual of Congress, which will embrace the President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives, the Supreme Court, Cabinet, and heads of department, including the army and navy officers.

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Between the venerable State Geologist, Prof. James Hall, and the late Gen. Husted the warmest ties of friendship existed for many years. On several occasions when a hostile Legislature attempted to deprive the veteran of his office, Gen. Husted rushed to his rescue, and saved him. To prove his appreciation of these many acts of kindness, Prof. Hall on Friday presented to young James W. Husted, who now represents the Third District of Westchester in the Assembly, a handsome gold medal. On the face is a porcelain portrait of Prof. Hall. On the reverse side is this inscription: "In memory of Hon. James W. Husted, a wise legislator and statesman, advocate of science and progress, a tried and valuable personal friend of many years. James Hall—1811"—the year of the professor's birth—"1894."

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May 17 is the favorite date selected by legislators for final adjournment.

Doctors or No Doctors.

Take, haphazard, a number of people of both sexes and of all ages. Divide them into communities. Let the doctors of each nation have a community to themselves—this division would be indispensable because the difference which exists between the treatment prescribed, say, by a French and by an English doctor, has to be experienced to be believed.

Let the allopathists, the homoeopathists, the hydropathists, the thousand-and-one sets of medical faddists, all have a community of their own. Give the nostrum mongers free hands. Suffer the faith healers to work, unimpeded, somewhere, their own sweet will. And, amid the whole number of the communities, permit one to be set apart in which no doctor of any sort or kind—regular or irregular—shall be allowed to place a foot or have a voice. If such a test were feasible, I wonder what the result would be. Or, rather, I do not wonder; I should like to have a wager depending on the issue.

I would wager that, all things being equal—position, climate, circumstances, constitution, ages—the physical history of all those communities would be pretty well of a muchness. They would all suffer from the same diseases; would beat them or be beaten by them, in much the same way, and would die at about the same age. Of this I am certain—and in this I believe that the physicians themselves would be upon my side—that the medically supervised communities would be every whit as closely acquainted with pain, disease, and suffering before the curtain finally fell as that one community in which no doctors were.—All the Year Round.

DEMOCRATS FIND COMFORT

New-Jersey Election Returns Give Them Confidence.

TRENTON, April 14.—The leading Democrats of the State get considerable comfort out of the municipal elections held last Tuesday, which have had the effect of stimulating organization all along the line. The vote has been analyzed, and those familiar with political matters think it gives the Democrats much reason to hope for success next Fall.

In Hudson County the total vote shows that the county is still Democratic, and that the new County Committee has ability and force. The re-election of Mayor Braun in Paterson, of Fagan in Hoboken, and the ridiculously low Republican majorities in Camden have contributed to the good feeling. It is thought that the result in Camden and Paterson has had the effect of killing off two Republican aspirants for Gubernatorial honors. John W. Griggs, foremost of the Republican candidates, will not be able to go into the convention with much prestige, because he or somebody else let the campaign in Paterson go by default. Senator Rogers, who claims Camden and South Jersey, has nothing to boast of in the figures that indicate the broken strength of his party in Camden City.

The Democrats are now formulating plans for a reorganization of the Democratic State Committee and of many of the county committees. It has been a matter of discredit to many of the county organizations that they last year allowed the campaign to go by default; this year the men who have grown lukewarm in party work are to be put aside and the active an enthusiastic campaigners have an opportunity to demonstrate what wisdom and energy can do.

The list of Republican Gubernatorial candidates has been growing longer at the rate of one per month. The last name to be added to the list is that of Congressman John J. Gardner of Atlantic County, representing the Second Congressional District. Gardner is well known in the State, having been for fifteen years a member of the Senate, and the greater part of that time he was the leader of his party. It is hinted that Gardner's candidacy is just a little side play in the interest of John Kean of Elizabeth.

The campaign so far as the Republicans are concerned will go drifting, for Gen. Sewell has sailed for Europe to be gone one hundred days, that is what his leave of absence as commandant of the Second New-Jersey Brigade reads. This indicates that he will be back in time to take a very active part in the selection of a candidate, for the convention is not likely to be held until early in October.

On the Democratic side, the matter of the selection of a candidate does not concern the party leaders at present. They believe that they have more important work to attend to than to gossip about possibilities. The disposition now is to make a thorough organization all over the State, and when that is completed, the subject of who will be the standard bearer will have taken some definite shape, and the merits of the men can be considered.

Senator William H. Daly of Hudson has announced his willingness to be a candidate. Some favor Congressman Johnston Cornish, but throughout the entire State at present there is a feeling that the candidate should be a man of the stamp of Chancellor Runyon, now in Germany, or Judge Job Lippincott. It is admitted that when the time comes there will be no dearth of Democratic candidates.

The Senatorial investigation is continuing its existence practically for the purpose of making campaign literature for the Republicans. There is not the feeling of unanimity among the Senators who are probing for extravagances in the manage ment of State affairs that there should be. Counselor Corbin and Senator Voorhees are practically running the committee, and are mapping out the work, so that frequently the Senators serving on the committee do not know what is to take place until the evidence is produced, and then some of it is quite unsatisfactory. It was announced that the committee would bring its work to a close with the State House, and take up some different lines of investigation, but as it had by no means gone into every department, very pertinent queries were made as to what it was going to do with the extravagances in connection with the World's Fair Commission, the illegal manner in which thousands of dollars' worth of printing has been done, the extravagances in connection with the National Guard, and particularly that group of officers who have made Sea Girt a playground. There is an immense amount of ground that should be gone over. The committee knows that all these things exist, because the citizens of New-Jersey have not been very slow in informing it of every known phase of corruption existing in State matters as well as local affairs.

There is an influence at work that has changed the entire scope of the investigation, and has been indicated by the material produced during the last few days. It ceases to be interesting, the crowds are becoming smaller, and, as a rule, the sessions are characterized as being tame. The committee is dabbling with small affairs now principally to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and to divert their attention from the more serious matters that they would like to see considered.

Ephesus and Artemis.

Fifty miles south of Smyrna—"infidel Smyrna," to which the Turk has linked it by a sleepy railway—four miles from the coast, the same distance that separates Athens from the Piraeus, and nearly opposite Samos, are scattered the ruins of one of the most splendid cities of antiquity. Looking down from the modern village of Ayasalouk, the eye ranges over a valley, considerable in itself, but dwarfed by the high hills of limestone which form a rude semicircle about it; lower hills break this space in parts, running down as spurs from the higher range; but there is much flat ground, and through it may be traced the windings of a river, spreading out in several places into small lakes; beyond is the long, deep blue line of the sea. The outline of the hills is marked and fantastic; the air exquisitely clear, dry, and exhilarating; the sun shines as it only can in the East, yet without the awful intensity of India; the entire scene is one of singular charm.

Limestone quarries catch the sun's rays; the vegetation is in parts luxuriant; in the Spring the vivid yellow of the angelica literally covers one of the great hills from base to summit. But, whatever its beauty, its interest is not of the present. Climbing, wandering, threading his way among rock and shrub and tree, the traveler every here and there finds his way barred by masses of fallen masonry, often half buried in the soil—this was Ephesus! Ruin has fallen upon it, shapeless, and, until very recently, unintelligible ruin.

The fallen marble is all that remains of the city; the winding stream, half choked with weedy growths, marks the channel of the Cayster; the little lakes shining in the sun were once the Panormus, the "All-Haven" or port of Ephesus, and the basin which stood before the Temple of Artemis, one of the reputed seven wonders of the world.—Temple Bar.

The Cost of a Dinner.

The English custom of eating a large amount of beef undoubtedly increases the difficulty of organizing kitchens in London, although not to the same extent now that it would have done a few years ago. The ordinary workman would, of course, sniff with scorn if a portion of beef of the size sold in the Vienna kitchen for 8 kreuzers (about 1½d.) were placed before him. But for one thing, it is not probable that the managers of a London kitchen would provide beef at 1½d. the portion, and, even if they did, they could afford to make the portion nearly twice as large as that sold at the same price in Vienna.

Beef and mutton, it must be remembered, are protected in Austria, with the result that the association must pay at the rate of more than 6d. a pound for the meat consumed in its kitchens. In London, however, beef and mutton of excellent quality, if bought in large quantities, can be obtained at an average price of 3½d. a pound. Thus, for 2½d. a very fair amount of meat could be supplied in an English kitchen. And if the men who went there wished for more—and had the money wherewith to pay for it—they would be at perfect liberty to order two portions instead of one.

Some years ago a professional caterer in Glasgow opened several workingmen's restaurants, in which dinners, consisting of six ounces of beef, vegetables, and a slice of pudding were provided at the rate of 4½d. each, and he made a fortune by his venture. At the only model restaurants near London—those organized for the workers at the Victoria and Albert Docks—a man can have as much beef, potato, and pudding as he can eat for 6d. Yet these restaurants are worked on strict business principles, and all the service in connection with them is paid for.—The Nineteenth Century.

HYPNOTISM NOT A FACTOR

Gray Made McDonald a Murderer Merely by Argument.

THAT "STRANGE" CASE IN KANSAS

Judge Burnette Tells How the Principal Was Convicted — Experts Laugh at the Hypnotic Idea.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas affirming the conviction of Anderson Gray of murder in the first degree has revived the sensational stories of hypnotism connected with this trial.

The statement has been widely circulated that McDonald, the man who fired the shot, was successfully defended on the ground that he was hypnotized, and that the conviction of Gray was a legal recognition that the hypnotist was responsible for acts done by his subject under the influence of hypnotic suggestion.

The only difficulty with this interesting story is that it is not true. The American Lawyer, a New-York law journal, has been investigating the case, and has received letters from both the presiding Judge and the prosecuting counsel in the case, stating that the defense of hypnotism was not raised at the trial; that no evidence concerning hypnotism was given, and that the word "hypnotism" was mentioned but once, in a chance remark of McDonald's counsel, after Gray, the first man tried, had been convicted.

It is true that the facts of the case bear some analogy to the popular understanding of hypnotism. Gray, who is described as a man of strong will and energy, wished to get the murdered man, Thomas Patton, out of the way. Instead of doing the act himself, he prevailed upon McDonald, an easy-going youth of twenty-one, to do it for him. The only influence used was that of a strong mind over a weaker one, and Gray was convicted as accessory upon well-known legal principles, the law of Kansas allowing such conviction, even when the principal is acquitted. McDonald was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

To set the question finally at rest, the letter from the presiding Judge is published in full, as it appeared in The American Lawyer, Vol. III., No. 2, (February, 1895,) Page 45:

"WELLINGTON, Kan., Jan. 7, 1895.

"Editor American Lawyer: Your letter of Jan. 3 is at hand and contents noted.

"Will say that Anderson Gray and one Thomas McDonald were informed against in this court for the murder of Thomas Patton. A severance was asked for and granted, and the State electèd to try Gray, the accessory, first. McDonald was the principal witness in the trial of Gray, and upon his testimony largely the conviction of Gray was had, which was murder in the first degree. Thereafter McDonald was put on trial, and testified in his own behalf substantially as he had in the case of State vs. Gray. Both in the trial of Gray and McDonald self-defense was interposed, and it was on that theory and that theory alone in the McDonald case that the case was tried.

"The question of hypnotism never was raised, never was insisted upon, either in the evidence, the arguments, or the instructions. In the opening statement for the defense, one of the attorneys, in describing the relative responsibility of the two men, discussed the question of Gray's influence over McDonald, Gray being a man about fifty-seven years old, and the owner of a large farm, and a man of independent will and indomitable energy, and McDonald being a boy of easy-going disposition and about twenty-one years of age, and in the employ of Gray. In discussing that question before the jury, as I said, counsel for the defense said that 'we might almost say that Gray possessed a hypnotic power over McDonald.' This was the only reference, either direct or remote, during the whole trial that was made to the question of hypnotism.

"After the trial, and after McDonald was acquitted, a correspondent of The Wichita Eagle, a daily paper published in the City of Wichita, sent a sensational article to that paper, alleging that McDonald had been acquitted on the theory and on the ground of hypnotism. The press all over the country took up the question, and have discussed it from that standpoint, where, as a matter of fact, it was just a fake from beginning to end. Yours truly,

"J. A. BURNETTE,
"Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of the State of Kansas."

Commenting upon this letter, The American Lawyer adds:

"What we said in our last issue upon the general subject of hypnotism and its relations to the administration of law is in no sense impaired by the revelation that the facts in the case mentioned are different from those then supposed. It is unquestionable that new and knotty problems of medico-legal import based upon the claims of the influence or power termed hypnotism will be raised in our courts in the near future, and will have to be determined. But Judges should remember that when they admit testimony of hypnotic control they are entering upon a path the end of which cannot at this day be seen. We do not think the courts will find it difficult, with no increase of legislation, to place legal responsibility where it belongs. Above we glanced that hypnotism as a legal defense, or as the sole moving cause of offense, has as yet received no recognized standing in our jurisprudence."

ONLY AN OLD, OLD STORY.

Gray Told McDonald that Patton Intended to Kill Him on Sight.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 13.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the State, in which the sentence of Anderson Gray, for the murder of Thomas Patton, was confirmed, is causing no comment at all here, because the facts of his conviction are known, and because everybody smiles at the stories of hypnotism that have been spread over the country.

The story is nothing more than the old one of a strong-minded man getting a foolish young fellow to commit a crime in which he did not want to figure.

Gray prejudiced Thomas McDonald, one of his employes, against Thomas Patton, and induced him to kill Patton by telling him that Patton was waiting for a chance to kill him.

McDonald was arrested as the murderer, and after the preliminary examination Gray was arrested as an accessory before the fact. Judge J. V. Beekman, the brilliant preacher-lawyer, was assigned to the defense of McDonald, and Gen. J. M. Reed to the defense of Gray. Beekman soon discovered that his client was the less to blame, and told the prosecuting attorney that if he would change the charge to manslaughter his client would plead guilty, but that if he must stand the charge of murder in the first degree, Beekman promised that the jury would clear him. During the trial of McDonald the defense simply built up a strong case, showing how McDonald had been under the influence of Gray; that he would have run rather than fight; that he had no thought or idea of killing Patton until Gray told him that Patton intended to kill him. Nothing was said to the Court or jury about any hypnotic plea.

Under the laws of Kansas a charge of being an accessory can be changed at any time and the accused made to answer to the charge of being the principal in the crime charged. When McDonald was acquitted, Gray was easily convicted of being the principal in the murder.

Among the lawyers there is but one opinion—that hypnotism in its scientific form cannot be made a defense in law for crime in any form or degree. One of the ablest jurists of Kansas assured the correspondent of The New-York Times that there was in this case nothing which would authorize any claim that hypnotic power was employed by Gray to secure the removal of his old enemy Patton through the medium of McDonald, but "the facts as brought out by Judge Beekman in his defense of McDonald appear to have convinced the jury and the court below, as well as the Justices of the Supreme bench, that Gray succeeded in influencing McDonald to such an extent as to cause him to commit a crime which was revolting to the mind and abhorrent to the uninfluenced nature of McDonald. This is the only reasonable and legal view of this case."

Prof. Flint, who was an expert hypnotic witness in the trial of Harry Hayward, at Minneapolis, and Prof. A. W. Connett make positive declarations that hypnotism, as known to science, is impossible where the reasoning powers of the mind are allowed any degree of freedom; that hypnotism cannot be complete as long as the subject is able to exercise any reasoning power. It is admitted that Gray influenced the thought and conclusions of McDonald's mind and caused him to reason and arrive at the conclusion that if he would preserve his own life it would be absolutely necessary for him to take the life of Patton. Prof. Flint declares that the fact that McDonald has always been able to recount the full and most minute details connected with this crime refutes the claim that hypnotism is responsible for the murder of Patton.

AMUSING REMINISCENCE OF OLD BOSTON

Dr. Edward Everett Hale Tells of the Times of the Single Constable.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

It is interesting to observe that the men who are digging in the Public Garden begin finding, as they might find in Pompeii, the relics of a former civilization. Several copper cents have been found, made before nickel was ever heard of, one ten-cent piece, and, as old Bostonians need not be informed, many bottles and one jug. The junior race of reporters is astonished that these vestiges should be found where they had hoped for the traces of a prehistoric civilization. The truth is that, after the water was shut off from the Back Bay by the building of the Western Avenue, and after Charles Street was embanked and laid out under Mayor Quincy, the old beach of the Back Bay remained on the south side of Charles Street.

At that time there was but one constable, generally called "Old Reed," who was intrusted with the whole police of Boston. "Old Reed's" duties on holidays required his presence on the older Common; and, as the reader ought to understand, the Public Garden was not so much as dreamed of by prophets. There was a superstition among boys, seafaring men, and other persons as ignorant as most boys that the jurisdiction of Reed did not extend below the former high-water mark.

Reed himself did not care to interfere with what went on south of Charles Street, and the consequence was that on Artillery Election, 'Nigger Election,' the Fourth of July, and Muster—the four great holidays of the loafers of Boston—certain transactions were permitted on that side of Charles Street which Reed would have stopped on the other side of that avenue.

Among these enterprises was the pitching of coppers—if modern civilization happens to know what that function is. Also people could play 'props' there who would have feared to do so on the mainland proper. It may be that the present generation does not know what the playing of props is, but that is so much the worse for them. The existence of bottles and of a jug is to be accounted for in the same way by a certain waiver of the license regulations of the town, which would probably have been enforced by Reed on the other side of Charles Street. It is interesting, at the end of sixty years, to know that the study of archaeology brings to light such memories of a time now almost forgotten.

The Catacombs of Paris.

Down, down, down! All are in the rock home of death. A moment's pause, a silence falls on the chattering crowd. Then, affrighted with their second's fear, they sway onward through a rocky gallery. Rock on either side of them, rock above them; here bare and arid, there slimy with oozing water and foul growths. The passage broadens out, it narrows, and ever and ever there is the black line on the roof that marks the road. Suddenly a black shadow on the left or to the right. The eye plunges into the depths of the side roads, and recoils aghast at their mysterious gloom. The lights file on. A thin glitter seams a dark gap with a flickering, broken line of light. "Ah!" says the guide. "Yes, a chain."

Still forward, the shadows to right and left grow in size; some have a sentry silently guarding their obscurity from rash obtrusion; where there is no sentry there is a chain.

A sudden check from in front breaks the continuity of the forward movement.

We move on again, and lo! rocks on either hand contract, change color, break out into the gruesome design of a symmetrically built wall of bones and skulls. From the level of our heads down to the level of our feet, skull rests upon skull, and leans back against the myriad bones behind. The shivering candlelight falls with unequal rays upon the formal tiers; it flashes coldly upon the grinning teeth, penetrates the mortarless crannies of the wall, and ever shows bone of many shapes and curves. Now it lights up a rent in some skull—a ghastly, jagged wound which haunts with the thought of foul murder. Anon it shimmers with erratic play on the trickling water that, pursuing its silent way from year to year, has crusted with a smooth gloss the skull beneath.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Steam Engine and Fuel.

In calm and drought, the windmill and the water wheel must come to rest, but the throb of the steam engine's mighty pulse remains undiminished. If its fuel does require to be brought to it, we have it within our power to make the supply regular, rendering the continuity of its action thoroughly reliable. Unlike these simpler motors, moreover, it is not chained to the source whence it derives its power, but may be stationed wherever required; or, taking its supplies upon its back, it can make off with the speed of the swiftest sailing man and his commerce over land and sea.

The widespread distribution of fuel and water also renders the steam engine ubiquitous. It has opened for itself a door of welcome in every land and climate where fuel of any kind is found, or where it can be conveyed, and it is equally efficient on the surface of the earth or in the depths of the mine.

In view of the labor involved in procuring fuel, economy in its use is important. About a century ago, when the improvements in the steam engine had so far advanced as to render its employment profitable, it was found even then, in its most perfect form at that time, to require twelve pounds of coal per hour for the development of each horse power, and the inferior engines of that period it might have taken double this quantity. Since then the steam engine has been undergoing a steady process of evolution, and in the present day an engine which requires over one pound and a half of coal for the development of the same power is considered wasteful.—Chambers's Journal.

English Decadent Work.

One may be allowed the shrewd suspicion that some of the decadent work of England in art and letters—for which such men as Oscar Wilde, George Moore, and Aubrey Beardsley are responsible—is the result of a self-conscious pose, not of a reasoned conviction or an impulse of the blood. The negative spirit in England is bad enough and sufficiently incongruous, but even if fit for one of the leading lands of Europe, would be peculiarly out of place here in the United States, forelooking to a great future. For American literature makers to adopt—either consciously or unconsciously—the pessimism and dry-rot of France, Spain, Norway, and England, is an anachronism analogous to that which Greece might have furnished if, in the day of Pericles, she had taken of a sudden to the pensive idyls of Theocritus and erotic epigrams of Meleager. Our land, entering into its young heyday of national maturity, must develop a

ROUTE OF RELAY RACE

Roads to be Followed in The New-York Times Contest.

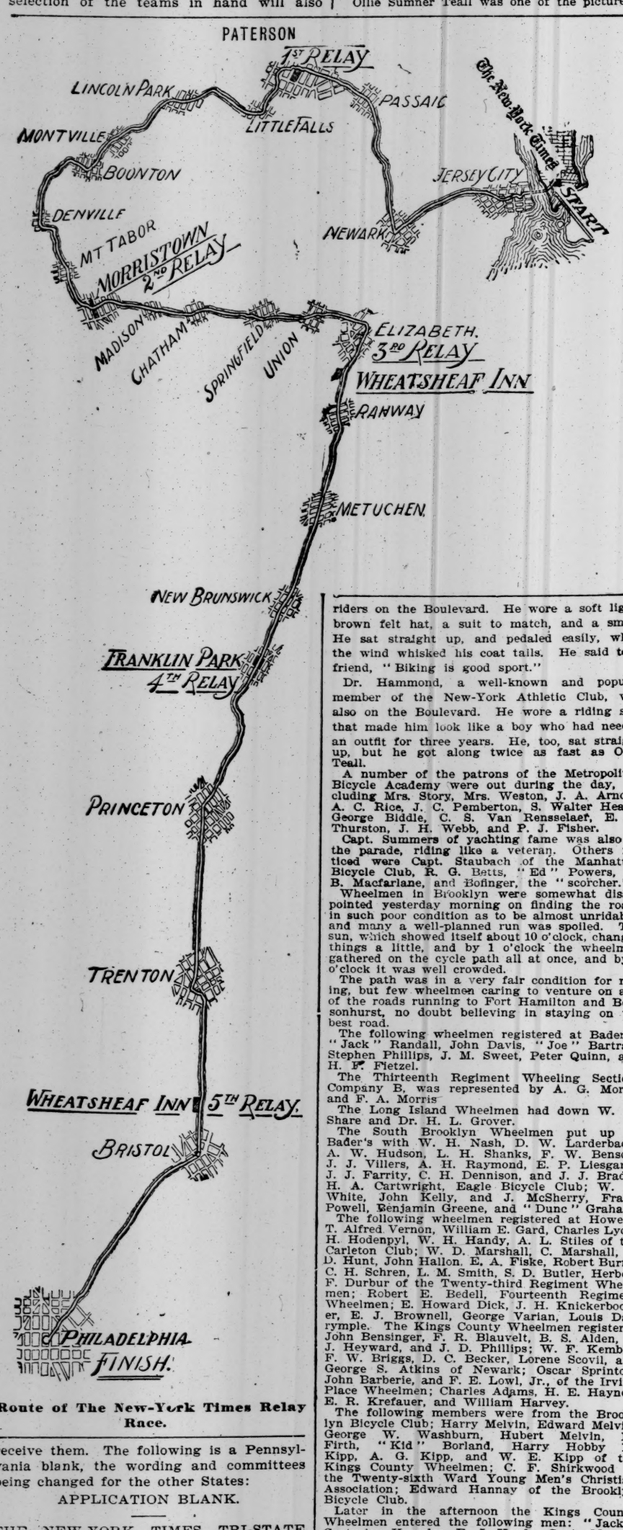
APPLICATION BLANKS NOW READY

Cyclers Already Working to Secure a Position on State Teams—Class A Men Only Eligible to Compete.

Application blanks for The New-York Times 150-mile tri-State relay team race to Philadelphia on June 8 will be sent out this week. There has been a demand for them already, indicating a desire on the part of the scorchers to take part in what promises to be the greatest road event of the year in the East.

Every club in this State, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania will be supplied with the necessary blanks this week, and the member of each State committee having the selection of the teams in hand will also no doubt be participated in by a large number of mileage enthusiasts.

On Wednesday evening of this week The Times Race Committee will hold an important meeting at the clubhouse of the Hudson County Wheelmen, in Jersey City.



Route of the New-York Times Relay Race.

receive them. The following is a Pennsylvania blank, the wording and committees being changed for the other States:

APPLICATION BLANK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES TRI-STATE 150-MILE RELAY BICYCLE RACE,

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895.

Messrs. S. A. Boyle, P. S. Collins, G. F. Weise, Joseph Bancroft, and Barton Keyser, Pennsylvania Team Committee:

Gentlemen: I hereby respectfully make application for a place on the team to represent Pennsylvania in "The New-York Times 150-mile Tri-State Relay Bicycle Race," to be run from New-York to Philadelphia on June 8 next, pledging myself, if selected, to do everything possible to bring success to the team.

My records are as follows:

10 Miles. 15 Miles. 25 Miles.

....

NAME IN FULL.....

P. O. ADDRESS.....

CLUB .....

Note.—All applications must be in the hands of G. F. Weise, Secretary, 1005 Arch Street, Philadelphia, by 12 M. Monday, June 3. No entrance fee.

For Class A men only.

Race will be run in twenty-five-mile relays. Every member of team must inform himself of the relay over which he is to run.

First section will start from the office of The New-York Times at 9 A. M. sharp.

Men selected will be notified on Tuesday, June 4, when details as to race will also be given.

Valuable and handsome gold medals will be given to each member of winning team, the winners of relays not on winning team, and souvenir medals to all other contestants.

The route of the first relay from The Times Office in this city to Paterson, N. J., will deviate slightly from that employed last year in the first race. The run through Jersey City will be by the way of Grand Avenue and the Boulevard out to the road running through Rutherford to Passaic, there taking up the old course to Paterson. The run through Paterson will also be slightly changed, but owing to street improvements this matter will not be definitely settled until next week.

Several of the relays will be newly measured this week, beginning from Philadelphia. The Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton will have charge of the measurement of the second relay from Philadelphia. A delegation of Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers will probably measure the relay in their vicinity.

When the entire course has been satisfactorily measured The Times Race Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen will arrange a run over it to Philadelphia. This run will be made a star event, and will

EASTER PARADE A-WHEEL.

Thousands of Cyclers Out in the Afternoon—Road Runs Postponed.

Easter Sunday cyclists enjoyed the pastime in large numbers on the Boulevard and Riverside Drive. The perfect weather favored them only in town, for the roads in the suburban districts were far from inviting. In fact they were so very muddy that most of the road runs scheduled for points in New-Jersey and Long Island, save for Coney Island, had to be abandoned. This state of affairs accounted in a great measure for the appearance on the Boulevard of so many wheelmen and members of the bloomer brigade.

The variety of out-of-date mounts was again remarkable. The old high wheelers were in evidence, and so was the tricycle. But the riders of these vehicles apparently had just as much fun as the fellow on the jauntiest new model or the girl on the spick diamond-frame spider. The family man was in view, with his baby in a little seat attached to his handle bars. These pairs always bowled along slowly, ever mindful of the bad spots in the asphalt, or to keep at a distance from the beginners, who ride "wild."

Ollie Sumner Teall was one of the picturesque riders on the Boulevard. He wore a soft light-brown felt hat, a suit to match, and a smile. He sat straight up, and pedaled easily, while the wind whisked his coat tails. He said to a friend, "Biking is good sport."

Dr. Hammond, a well-known and popular member of the New-York Athletic Club, was also on the Boulevard. He wore a riding suit that made him look like a boy who had needed an outfit for three years. He, too, sat straight up, but he got along twice as fast as Ollie Teall.

A number of the patrons of the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy were out during the day, including Mrs. Story, Mrs. Weston, J. A. Arnold, A. C. Rice, J. C. Pemberton, S. Walter Heath, George Biddle, C. S. Van Rensselaer, E. S. Thurston, J. H. Webb, and P. J. Fisher.

Capt. Summers of yachting fame was also in the parade, riding like a veteran. Others noticed were Capt. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, R. G. Betts, "Ed" Powers, M. B. Macfarlane, and Bofinger, the "scorcher."

Pedestrians in Brooklyn were somewhat disappointed yesterday morning on finding the roads in such poor condition as to be almost unridable, and many a well-planned run was spoiled. The sun, which showed itself about 10 o'clock, changed things a little, and by 1 o'clock the wheelmen gathered on the cycle path all at once, and by 3 o'clock it was well crowded.

The path was in a very fair condition for riding, but few wheelmen caring to venture on any of the roads running to Fort Hamilton and Bensonhurst, no doubt believing in staying on the best road.

The following wheelmen registered at Bader's: "Jack" Randall, John Davis, "Joe" Bartram, Stephen Phillips, J. M. Sweet, Peter Quinn, and H. F. Fietzel.

The Thirteenth Regiment Wheeling Section, Company B, was represented by A. G. Morris and F. A. Morris.

The Long Island Wheelmen had down W. M. Share and Dr. H. L. Grover.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen put up at Bader's with W. H. Nash, D. W. Larderback, A. W. Hudson, L. H. Shanks, F. W. Benson, J. J. Villers, A. H. Raymond, E. P. Liesgang, J. J. Farrity, C. H. Dennison, and J. J. Brady; H. C. Cartwright, Eagle Bicycle Club; W. E. White, John Kelly, and J. McSherry, Frank Powell, Benjamin Greene, and "Dunc" Graham.

The following wheelmen registered at Howe's: T. Alfred Vernon, William E. Gard, Charles Lyon, H. Hodenpyl, W. H. Handy, A. L. Sies of the Carleton Club; W. D. Marshall, C. Marshall, J. D. Hunt, John Hallon, E. A. Fiske, Robert Burns, C. H. Schren, L. M. Smith, S. D. Butler, Herbert F. Durbrow of the Twenty-third Regiment Wheelmen; Robert E. Bedell, Fourteenth Regiment Wheelmen; E. Howard Dick, J. H. Knickerbocker, E. J. Brownell, George Varian, Louis Dalrymple. The Kings County Whelm men registered John Bensinger, F. R. Blauvelt, B. S. Alden, J. J. Heyward, and J. D. Phillips; W. F. Kemble, F. W. Briggs, D. C. Becker, Lorene Scovil, and George Atkins of Newark; Oscar Sprinton, John Barberie, and F. E. Lowl, Jr., of the Irving Place Wheelmen; Charles Adams, H. E. Haynes, E. R. Krefauer, and William Harvey.

The following members were from the Brooklyn Cycle Club: Harry Melvin, Edward Melvin, George W. Washburn, Hubert Melvin, M. Firth, "Kid" Borland, Harry Hobby H. Kipp, A. G. Kipp, and W. F. Kipp of the Kings County Wheelmen; C. F. Shirkwood of the Twenty-sixth Ward Young Men's Christian Association; Edward Hannay of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Later in the afternoon the Kings County Wheelmen entered the following men: "Jack" Centurian Knowles, E. J. Hardy, C. A. Martin, G. M. Hutchinson, Capt. George A. Needham, C. M. Murphy, Chas. E. Earle, C. T. Wiegand, H. R. Davis, D. Morehouse, T. Hedge, William Graham, "Mont" Paige, C. Stephens, Jr., and T. J. Graham; J. T. Madigan and J. H. Jervis of the Amylton Wheelmen; Edward Snow, C. C. Adams, H. A. Dodge, William H. Ross of the Nassau Wheelmen, with William Richardson and E. J. Hanford, Herbert Melvin, J. W. Weed, Thomas Lauderman, Jr., of the Bushwick Wheelmen, with Harry E. Turney, Harry Bennett, "Billy" Teller, and Al Reeves of the Lenox Athletic Club; H. W. Cox, F. Peterson, and Sam Brock of the Liberty Wheelmen; A. M. Pierce and W. H. Handy of the Carleton Club; Harry A. Heet of the New Manhattan Athletic Club of New-York, J. Lechler, William W. Share, H. H. Brill, and Dr. H. L. Grover of the Long Island Wheelmen.

The rest of the Kings County Wheelmen who registered were C. W. Young, J. D. Phillips, R. Conklin, A. G. Relyea, J. E. Martin, M. C. Mellis, George Stilger, C. C. Hanlan, and T. H. Ivory.

The Carleton Club put down R. Dierson, H. Steiner, G. A. Read, G. H. Greene, George Arthur, A. C. Werner, R. L. Gadin, George Ferrin, G. Baum of South Brooklyn Wheelmen, W. Goodwin, Hugh A. Dever, "Art" Bachrach, W. D. McGurn of the Harlem Wheelmen of New-York, George W. Downs, T. E. Savage, E. J. Galegia, and John H. O'Brien.

The following members of the Berkeley Wheelmen were down the road: Robert R. Tebo, W. G. Brown, W. J. Tebo, R. Young, E. Hubbard, W. G. Zipp, A. W. Topping, E. C. Fernald, F. Burton, F. C. Elgar, and H. W. Smith of the New-York Athletic Club.

The Nassau Wheelmen postponed the run to Yonkers, and Capt. John J. Strassel registered the following members on Howe's book: W. H. Ross, William S. Richardson, William P. Seward, "Bob" Harris, James Summers, George Sneider, Earnest Hanford, Claude Hanford, T. Totten, G. Tilt, S. S. Valkenberg, A. Graham, B. Dubel, and O. Giverber.

The bad roads of yesterday did not take any of the ardor for a long run out of the members of the Liberty Wheelmen, about fifteen of the more hardy riders making the run to Roslyn and return. A party of seven members left Bedford Avenue, and were joined at Flushing by a second contingent of the club, and the run to Roslyn was made in good time. On the return trip a halt was made at Garden City, where they accepted the invitation which had been sent them to visit the cathedral. While at Roslyn they were joined by a few members of the Belmont Wheelmen, under Capt. Sherlock. Among those on the run were F. A. Hulst, L. S. Case, A. B. Chapman, Frank White, Charles Greene, Ralph Jarrold, Charles Wren, D. A. Sammes, Horace Smith, W. H. Randall, and Louis Krouse.

A few members of the Kings County Wheelmen went to Bergen Beach, but the majority rode down to Coney Island. The Bushwick Wheelmen rode to Tarrytown. The South Brooklyn Wheelmen were scheduled to run to Hempstead, but instead its members rode down to Howe's. The South Brooklyn Wheelmen's run for next Sunday is the well-known "around the block."

SANGER-JOHNSON MATCH.

Expected to be One of the Big Events of the Cycling Season.

The Sanger-Johnson match announced in yesterday's New-York Times is practically assured. Trainers Shafer and Eck having signed articles of agreement for a meeting between these cracks, and also for a race between the teams managed by them. Certain points could not be agreed upon by both men regarding a match at twenty-five miles between Titus and an unknown, so that contest is at an end for the present, at least.

In the Sanger-Johnson match there will be three races, each at one mile, standing start, with one pacemaker for each man. One race, probably the first, will be held in the East on or before June 29, and the second will be decided in the West, but not further away than Denver, and probably in August. The third meeting will be held at the point selected by the trainer who wins the toss of the coin.

Everything pertaining to the match will be conducted entirely within the limits prescribed by the League of American Wheelmen. The trophy will be a bar of pure gold.

In the team race there will be three men on a side. Pacemaking will not be allowed, and the teams will start in opposite directions on the same track and at the same time. A flying start will be taken. This event will take place on or before Sept. 14, probably in the East.

The Sanger-Johnson races ought to prove to be the most sensational ever held in this country. Both riders are stars of the first magnitude, game to the very core. Johnson has covered a mile in 1:35 and a fraction on the Tonawanda Boulevard in Buffalo, and is to be classed, therefore, as one of the fastest of American riders. Sanger has never publicly shown that he possessed such a great turn of speed, but it is generally believed that he is Johnson's equal under any circumstances.

Both Shafer and Eck will place their teams in training at once. Shafer left for Chicago last evening, and from that city will start for Birmingham, Ala., in a few days, where Sanger, Titus, and Cabanne will be prepared for the circuit campaign. Eck will train his team in the South also, probably at Louisville.

Concord Cycle Club's Run.

The Concord Cycle Club, or the C. C. C., as it is more commonly called, that sturdy young organization of Brooklyn, has now permanently settled in the new clubhouse at 193 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

At the recent election, held at the clubhouse, the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: F. M. Clarke, President; H. C. Miller, Vice President; J. M. Landan, Secretary; G. F. Scharfenberg, Treasurer; F. J. Miller, Captain, and F. O'Grady and G. Sweeney, Lieutenants.

The run yesterday was to New-Dorp, S. I., and on arriving there it was decided to go on to Tottenville. The roads were in such poor condition that the cyclers turned back, and arrived in Brooklyn about dark, the start not being made until about 1 o'clock. Among those on the run were Capt. F. J. Miller, F. M. Clarke, H. C. Miller, W. A. Singer, J. M. Landan, G. Zimmerman, E. Feidler, G. Scharfenberg, M. Conrad, F. O'Grady, E. Ryan, P. Francisco, H. Mohrmanoe, C. Painter, G. Sweeney, F. Miller, M. Kabish, L. Miller, J. Kinneham, G. Connolly, and C. Miller. The run for next Sunday is to Ridgewood, N. J., and the following Sunday to Coney Island. Several century runs and a run to Philadelphia and return are among the outings anticipated this season. The emblem is a red wheel on a black background, with a scarlet letter C in the cere. All runs start from the clubhouse, 193 Gold Street.

Quill Wheelmen Elect Officers.

The Quill Club Wheelmen yesterday adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers: President—Dixie Hines of the American Wheelmen; Vice President—George E. Stackhouse of The Tribune; Secretary—M. B. Macfarlane of The Mail and Express; Treasurer —O. P. Wilson of The New-York Times; Captain —F. W. Sidenberg; First Lieutenant —A. M. Chapman of The Commercial Advertiser; Second Lieutenant—S. Walter Heath of The American Wheelmen. Many applications have been made for membership in the club, and a powerful organization is assured.

Mr. Raymond in Town.

Howard E. Raymond, a former Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, now a resident of Chicago, arrived at his old home in Brooklyn last evening for a short visit. Mr. Raymond is enthusiastic over the prospects for both the trade and the sport this year, and says that the popularity of cycling has yet to reach its highest point.

Will Stick to Their Candidate.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 14.—Despite the fact that the candidate of the Hackensack Wheelmen was beaten for Improvement Commissioner at the primary election on Friday night, they are determined to stick to their candidate, W. A. Linn, and will work hard for him at Tuesday's election. But Commissioner Bckerson, who was renominated at the primary, expects a still larger majority than he received Friday night, which was 356.

Red Bank's New Cycle Club.

RED BANK, N. J., April 14.—The organization of the new bicycle club here has been completed. The new society will be known as the Red Bank Wheelmen, and has a good solid membership. The officers are: President—Charles E. Throckmorton; Vice President—John F. Pope; Secretary—Peter T. Brady; Treasurer—J. Dunbar Throckmorton; Captain—James C. Doughty. The club will meet on the second Friday night of every month. A meeting will be held next Friday night, when it is probable that something will be done concerning the annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—For the convenience of down-town residents and business men who do not have the opportunity to go up-town for the purpose, the Vesey Street Bicycle Company has opened at 16 Vesey Street a bicycle school of instruction, where lessons can be received at any time between the hours of 8 A. M. and 10 P. M. The floor space of the academy is 4,000 square feet.

—The Century Cycle Club of Newark has leased Kiesewetter Hall, corner of Clinton Avenue and Quitman Street, beginning May 1. The club is growing very fast, twelve new members out of sixteen propositions being elected at the last meeting. The new hall affords plenty of room and better accommodations for the riders than ever they had before.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Orange, N. J., has organized a bicycle club, and will hold regular runs Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Charles De W. Hedges has been chosen President, W. F. Mountain Vice President, and Ira Metcalf Secretary and Treasurer.

—The New-York Tourist Wheelmen have issued a neat mileage card containing a schedule of club runs and a list of officers and committees. The next two runs will be held on the 21st and 28th to Bronx Park and Hackensack, respectively.

—The Sahodalica Wheelmen of Morristown, N. J., have adopted a uniform of gray. The club now numbers about thirty-five members, and is arranging for permanent headquarters.

—What the Riverside Wheelmen call their inaugural entertainment and reception will be held on Friday night at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

—E. N. Dodson, editor of The Queens County Herald, at Long Island City, has taken to bicycling, and he pronounces it the leader of all recreations.

—Every indication points to a great success for the century run being arranged by the Century Wheelmen for the 28th inst.

FLEETWOOD'S OPENING RACES.

An Attractive Card for Members of the Driving Club.

The tardy sunshine was not as much of a boon to those who ride and drive on the first day of the week as it was to the pedestrians who were out yesterday to enjoy the balmy Springtime air. As the mists lifted and disappeared in the forenoon, the horsemen took courage, and by 3 o'clock the up-town avenues were in fair condition. Heavy carriages were very much in the majority, and only an occasional light road rig was to be seen.

The muddy state of the roads had its effect on the attendance at Fleetwood, especially in the morning. A few of the regular brigade made the journey over the temporary bridge at Macomb's Dam, and were well rewarded for their devotion by being treated to the first sun bath of the year on the clubhouse stoop.

Gen. Jacob Ba's, Vice President of the Driving Club, was ready with the programme agreed on by him and the other two members of the special committee, John D. Barry and L. A. Burke, appointed last week to arrange the details for the annual opening at Fleetwood on Saturday, May 11. The card comprises three events, the first two open to members' horses only, driven to road wagons. One of these the 2:50 class, trotting, is for a bicycle road cart, and the 2:35 class, trotting, for a harness worth $100. The third race is for 2:25 trotters, open to professionals, and the purse in this is $360, with the usual entrance and divisions of money.

There is a lot of speed in the big stable of trotters and pacers now at the track, but none of the horses has been made to go a mile as fast as 2:30. Isaac B. Fleming let a nimble three-year-old filly step a quarter in 0:36 a few days ago, and a few others have been opened out for a short distance where the footing is smoothest.

E. R. Bither, who arrived from Pittsfield, Mass., nearly two weeks ago, has decided not to have a partner in his public stable, and will handle quite a number on his own account. He jogged most of those that have already been sent to him yesterday. The fastest of the lot is Colonel Owen, a brown gelding, with peculiar markings, that has been on the turf since 1892. His début was not brilliant, but the next year Colonel Owen landed six of his eight engagements and scored 2:17¼. Last season he won his first race at Philadelphia, but was not successful again, though he lowered his record to 2:15¼ at Hamilton, Ontario, in July.

Another trotter that has been sent to Bither for a post-graduate course is the chestnut stallion Leicester. This fellow came out in 1891, and received his track education from the late James B. Goldsmith. He was the contending horse in the race won by Temple Bar at Cleveland, and there made a record of 2:17¼. After a new driver was put up behind Temple Bar, he defeated Leicester quite easily, and the winner, with his owner, M. S. Sale, and driver Spear were expelled. This was the last race in which the elder of the Goldsmith boys took part, and Leicester was a failure after that.

A more promising member of Bither's string is Lynne Bel, a black stallion from Flemington, N. J. He was foaled in 1890, and at three years

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DOBSON'S,

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earned a record of 2:27¼ at Newark, but was distanced after securing the first heat. The week following he won a very creditable victory at Somerville after four heats, trotting the last one in 2:29¾. These two engagements comprise Lynne Bel's turf career to date, and he has filled out to be a magnificent specimen of his kind. His sire, St. Bel, one of the famous Electioneer-Beautiful Bells family, was very fast, but died in 1891 just when he was in training for a better record than the 2:24¼ he had made at four years. Vashti, the dam of Lynne Bel, is by Bayonne Prince, out of Luella, by Mambrino Pilot, and from her the young stallion gets much of the quality that would make him as valuable in the show ring as he promises to be on the turf.

If the road drivers of this city made little or no attempt to exercise their fliers, the Brooklyn horsemen were much more active. The footing on the Coney Island Boulevard was too heavy for anything like speed during the forenoon, and many of those who have fast weight pullers were content to jog through Prospect Park. Others who belong to the Parkway Driving Club drove to that neatly-appointed track and chatted about the coming season. Frank D. Creamer, President of the club, and N. C. Allen, Secretary, were among the visitors. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to have the formal opening on May 11, the same date as the one selected by the Driving Club of New-York. The programme has not been made up as yet, but will probably be confined to contests for amateur reinsmen. A race for a sweepstakes of $50 each has also been suggested for such cracks as Sidney Smith, Green B., Jube, and Jenny D., a speedy quartet owned by members of the club.

There was no driving on the Parkway track yesterday, but trotters with fast records were plentiful on the Boulevard. Henry Bogert was out with Harry H., a brown gelding, by Sweepstakes, with a mark of 2:21¼. He made this in a hard-fought race at Fleetwood Park last September, and though Harry H. finished in front three times he only got third money. Mr. Bogert has not got over this piece of ill luck, and says that the worst of it was that his trotter could have distanced the field in the second heat where he earned his present record. D. H. Nichols, who drove Harry H. last season will train him again this year, along with three others owned by Mr. Bogert.

Pete Curran, a stout bay gelding, to whom John W. Driscoll gave a record of 2:28¾ in 1893, is now used on the road by C. W. Seaman, a veteran Brooklyn fancier. This is a Canadian bred trotter, with a lot of Morgan blood, and he moved through the soft going yesterday as if mud was no handicap to him. About the best looking pair in the City of Churches is owned by F. Lemmerman, who formerly drove Ayres P., and afterward sold him to W. S. Hobart, the young California Croesus. Mr. Lemmerman is ambitious to land a prize at the Brooklyn Horse Show next month, and has recently secured a neat bay filly of four years as a mate for his old favorite, Milly B. The two mares are about a perfect match, and their owner is making every effort to have them in shape to make a winning appearance on the tanbark at the big building near the Prospect Park Plaza.

RACERS IN GOOD CONDITION.

The String Being Trained at Morris Park Well Advanced.

Most of the horses now training at Morris Park will be moved to other quarters during the week. Wednesday, "Johnny" Campbell will take Col. Ruppert's horses to Gravesend, and Saturday J. W. Rogers will ship a string of sixteen to Chicago. "Mat" Allen will probably stay at Morris Park.

George Smith is undecided about shipping to Chicago. He will not move until the Senate disposes of the Percy-Gray bill. "Billy" Donohoe does not know where he is going. Rogers advises him to remain East, because the game will be hard enough out West without him. A few days ago a number of trainers expressed regret that Rogers was going West. "Charley" Littlefield listened to what they had to say to Rogers, and then said:

"What's the use of telling him that kind of stuff? You know you are glad he is going, and wish more would go." "Billy" Donohoe would be pleased to see Sir Walter and a few others go along with Clifford, Dorian, and Glenmoyne.

"Pittsburg Phil" watched Applause go a half, up the hill, in 0:55, and thought it too fast for the season. This filly has great, and improved and should be formidable in the three-year-old events of the year. Just now she is the apple of "Phil's" eye. If she does well he will make a few "private bets" on her. Candelabra and Derfargilla are also advanced in their work, and with little additional preparation will be ready for the races. Mr. Maguire's two-year-old filly Damsel, trained by William Smith, is a beauty, apparently able to run as well as she looks. Both Will and George like her. "Mat" Allen has another good looker that is a flyer. She reeled off three furlongs, Friday, in 0:38½.

With the exception of Nicolini, who was gelded about a week ago, the entire Ruppert string is doing and looking well. They were exercised yesterday under the stable shed. "Johnny" Campbell is delighted with the way Sport is working and reeling. "Pittsburg Phil," who saw Sport work Friday, said: "If he keeps on as he is doing now, they won't know which way he is going in the Brooklyn. He is a wonderful horse." Parvenu worked three-quarters at a two-minute gait Friday. When he pulled up, his doubtful hind leg dragged a little, but he quickly walked out of it. He is nearly ready to race, and whether that leg will stand severe work will soon be determined.

The three-year-olds Gotham, Counter Tenor, and Manchester are superb specimens of thoroughbreds. Gotham is an immense and symmetrical fellow. He has recovered from the punishing and blistering, occasioned by a couple of splints, a few weeks ago, and is doing all that is asked of him in his work. Counter Tenor, tall, trim, and muscular, is racinglike in every line. He should be a conspicuous performer this season. Manchester, another highly-formed but smaller, horse, was speedy and enduring last Fall at Providence. If he does not belie his looks he will be equally good this year.

Ajax, Longdale, and Chattanooga are also doing nicely. The dozen two-year-olds in the stable undoubtedly include some good ones. The pick is Baritone, brother of Counter Tenor.

American Horses to Trot at Berlin.

BERLIN, April 14.—The sporting season will begin with the Spring trotting races, which are to open on April 28. Among the American entries are Fleischmann's Shadeland Delmonia, Ryswood, Blue Bell, May Homer, and Caloo. The announcement of James Gordon Bennett's prize for an international race has caused a stir of interest in the sporting world, and has evoked flattering comments from the Union Club. The race will be the climax of the Spring season.

Brooklyns Arrive from the South.

The members of the Brooklyn Baseball Club who had not already returned from the South arrived in town yesterday at 7:20 A. M., coming direct by rail from Portsmouth, Va. In the party were Capt. Griffin, Lachance, Daly, Burns, Treadway, Shindle, Corcoran, Grim, Shock, Fouts, Stein, Burrell, and Daub. The players are in fine trim and express confidence in their ability to win from the Giants in the coming series, the first game of which will open the championship season at the Polo Grounds on Thursday afternoon. Today at Eastern Park, beginning at 3:30 o'clock, the Brooklyns will have an exhibition game among themselves, with "Tim" Hurst as umpire.

Capt. Griffin expresses the opinion that there are four clubs in the League that could win the pennant with Rusie, the Giants' star pitcher. Speaking of the men on his team, Grimm said that Anderson is a "comer," and that Lachance is "playing the game of his life" at first.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company K Wins Adjutant's Trophy—Capt. Conover's Marksmanship.

Three matches were decided at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening. The shoot for the Adjutant's Trophy was won by Company K's team; Capt. A. W. Conover of Company A got high score in the revolver contest, while the fourth and last competition in the "Regimental Team-of-Three Match" resulted in a fine victory for Company B.

The Adjutant's Trophy was presented by the Adjutants of the regiment for proficiency in revolver shooting. Each competitor had five shots, standing, the teams (three men) to be composed of commissioned officers of each company. Company K's win on Saturday evening, with a score of 58, makes the second time this company has captured the prize. Company I's total was equal to the winner's on its face but judged according to the American target system it was rated lower.

Some very fair work was done in the revolver match. It was open only to the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff of the regiment. Each man had five shots at ten yards, and there were three prizes. These were won by Capt. Conover of Company A, Sergt. Dwight, Jr., of the non-commissioned staff, and Lieut. McLean of Company K. The highest possible score is 25.

Company B's team not only secured the trophy in the "team-of-three" match, but broke the record as well. There are four competitions during the season, and the highest aggregate of scores secures the Covell Trophy, to be held by the winner until the first competition in the succeeding year. Company B's aggregate for the season was 516, being the best ever made. Each man had five shots standing and five prone, at 200 and 500 yards, with fifteen minutes in which to shoot. The scores follow:

ADJUTANT'S TROPHY MATCH.

Company K—Capt. E. T. Kirkland, 17; Lieut. R. McLean, 20; Lieut. A. E. White, 21. Total, 58.

Company I—Capt. F. G. Landon, 18; Lieut. H. C. Duval, 20; Lieut. G. H. Gould, 20. Total, 58.

Company F—G. W. Rand, 15; Lieut. M. B. Stelle, 20; Lieut. C. W. Nichols, 19. Total, 54.

Company D—Capt. W. C. Fisk, 7; Lieut. R. Mozet, 19; Lieut. F. H. Clark, 16. Total, 42.

REVOLVER MATCH.

Capt. A. W. Conover, Company A	23
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., N. C. S	22
Lieut. R. McLean, Company K	22
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Company E	21
Lieut. A. E. White, Company K	21
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt, Company B	20
Lieut. H. C. Duval, Company I	20
Lieut. G. H. Gould, Company I	20
Lieut. M. B. Steele, Company F	20

TEAM-OF-THREE MATCH.

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
Corp. W. H. Lloyd	15	23	38
Private C. E. Halstead	23	22	45
Private W. Black	19	25	44
Total	57	70	127

COMPANY G.

Private F. A. Reed	20	22	42
Private W. S. Burrell	18	24	42
Private W. H. Evans	21	20	41
Total	59	66	125

COMPANY K.

Private I. McKesson	18	24	42
Corp. J. H. W. Strong	19	22	41
Corp. A. H. Abeel	20	21	41
Total	57	67	124

COMPANY F.

Private O. F. Farley	19	24	43
Corp. C. E. Maxfield	17	21	38
Private E. K. Crook	19	7	26
Total	55	52	107

COMPANY I.

Private B. Houston	20	22	42
Private E. Williams	18	15	33
Private J. W. Clark	13	18	31
Total	51	55	106

SUMMARY OF THE FOUR COMPETITIONS.

	Feb. 16.	Feb. 25.	March 23.	March 18.	Aggregate.
Company B	128	134	127	127	516
Company K	122	119	127	124	492
Company I	118	109	121	106	485
Company G	126	115	115	125	481
Company F	121	112	116	107	456

STEINITZ'S CLEVER GAME.

Beat Three Players in His Old-Time Style at Manhattan Chess Club.

A consultation game was arranged yesterday at the Manhattan Chess Club between Messrs. Richard Buz, J. D. Elwell, and Louis Schmidt, Jr., on one side and Mr. W. Steinitz. The allies, having the move, led off with a Vienna opening, and upon Steinitz's reply, 2..Kt—QB3, continued with offering a gambit. Steinitz took the pawn, and the onlookers were wondering whether the allies would dare to play Mr. Steinitz's own gambit against the master, but the allies did not enter upon that course, but followed up the lines of an attack which was first played by the late Louis Paulsen against Englisch in a game at the Frankfort tournament. This variation for a time considerably confines black's development, but leaves white's queen's pawn exposed. Mr. Steinitz, who conducted the entire game in his best style, beat off the attack and eventually won the hostile king's rook.

After the exchange of queens Steinitz returned the exchange, and, opening up the long diagonal for his bishop at QKt2, saved his knight. The consulting parties, being thus one piece to the bad, resigned on the ninth move. The moves of the game were as follows:

VIENNA OPENING.

Allies. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Allies. White.	Steinitz. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	Q—Q3	B—B sq
Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	BxKt	RPxB
P—B4	PxP	P—Kt5	Kt—Kt5
Kt—B3	P—KKt4	BxP	Kt—B7
P—Q4	B—Kt2	Q—Q4	QxQ
P—Q5	Kt—K4	PxQ	KtxR
P—Q6	P—QB3	K—B sq	P—Kt3
P—KKt3	Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	B—QKt2
PxP	PxP	B—Kt5	R—Kt2
Kt—K2	Kt—B3	B—K7	P—QB4
Q—Q3	Castles	P—Q5	RxB
B—R3	R—K sq	PxR	P—B3
B—B5	Q—Kt3	P—K6	PxP
P—B3	Q—Kt4	PxP	P—KKt4
Q—B2	Q—B4	Resigns.	

Tennis Boom in Germany.

BERLIN, April 14.—The present prospect is that the tennis fever will spread throughout Germany this year as never before. No other game has such general popularity. It has become the favorite outdoor pastime in titled society, and has been played everywhere in private grounds, owing to the lack of public spaces. In the parks the game is forbidden. Even under such unfavorable circumstances good players abound. They will try issues with the foreign experts at the international lawn tennis tournament at Homburg on Aug. 26.

The Berlin Rowing Club has decided to give up the practice of employing expensive professional trainers from England, and to employ amateur German trainers, who have been found less bumptious than the Englishmen and equally good.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Llewellyn Athletic Club grounds, at Park Avenue and Valley Road, West Orange, have been engaged for this season by the Young Men's Christian Association, and a strong baseball team will be placed in the field. The grounds are inclosed, and will be greatly improved in many ways. The players began practice there Saturday afternoon.

—The Volunteer Athletic Club, the new athletic organization of the north end, will hold a grand entertainment and reception at Urbach's Morrisania Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, this evening. Professionals will entertain, and afterward there will be dancing. The club has made a phenomenal growth since its inception, and expects within a few weeks to have a clubhouse and track where all sorts of sports can be fostered.

—The Stevens Institute team of Hoboken and the New-York University Club will play a game of lacrosse at Berkeley Oval, at 3:30 o'clock, tomorrow afternoon.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Meeting of Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.

Annual election of Yorkville Wheelmen, 162 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Meeting of Manhattan Bicycle Club, 1,556 Broadway, 8 P. M.

Annual ball of Amphion Wheelmen, at Lorenze's Hall, 101 Bradford Street, Brooklyn.

Meeting of Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association, at 7 East Thirty-second Street.

Spring games of Sachs's School, at Berkeley Oval.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

Baseball.—Columbia vs. New-Yorks, at the Polo Grounds.

Greenwich Wheelmen's reception, at American Theatre Hall, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue.

Riverside Wheelmen's entertainment, at Jaeger's Assembly Rooms, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Baseball.—Yale vs. New-Yorks, at Polo Grounds.

Ball of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn, at Clermont Avenue Rink.

Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps entertainment, at Tammany Hall, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Baseball.—Opening of League season, at Polo Grounds; New-Yorks vs. Brooklyn, 4 P. M.

Trinity School games, at Berkeley Oval.

CAUGHT AT PINE PLAINS

Two More of the Escaped Matteawan Convicts Captured.

ONLY PERRY AND DAVIS AT LARGE

O'Donnell and McGuire Found in a Freight Car by an Asylum Attendant — Perry at Poughkeepsie.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., April 14.—O'Donnell and McGuire, two of the five convicts who escaped from the hospital here on Wednesday night, were captured at Pine Plains at about 11 o'clock this morning by James Coyle, a hospital attendant.

Coyle saw O'Donnell

Horses, Carriages, &c.

At Public Auction,

350 HORSES

AT

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,

205 to 227 East 24th St.,

BETWEEN 2d AND 3d AVS., NEW-YORK.

An open market, where every person has an equal chance to buy horses at the highest bid on forty-eight hours' guarantee. Every horse must be as represented or money refunded. I will offer to-day a very fine selection of all grades. Heavy draught, cart, truck, express, delivery, general purpose, fancy driving, and railroad horses, also a number of trotters and other horses belonging to private parties, including a sorrel saddle horse, bay pacer, brown mare which can trot in 2:50, coach horse, two phaetons, one road wagon, harness, blankets, sold by order of the executors of the estate of Van Gorden, deceased; also, a consignment of trotters from Chas. L. Wicker, Ticonderoga, N. Y., consisting of horses that can trot from 2:30 to 3 minutes.

Special attention is called to a consignment from Chas. Webber, consisting of 21 head. Five trotters that can beat 2:30 and a number of knee actors, cobs, coachers, and chunks.

Trotters and Coachers to be shown to harness at 1:30 o'clock.

I. H. DAHLMAN,
AUCTIONEER.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, to go together; one as chambermaid and to plain sewing, one as waitress and parlormaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 145 West 60th St Regans; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend highly in every respect. Can be seen at 15 East 47th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. If a small family that is going in the country; willing and obliging; best city reference. 11 Carmine St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl; or would take care of children; willing and obliging; don't object to the country; city reference. Berwington, 344 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid; willing to take care of parlors; best city reference. S. A., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; would do plain sewing; best city reference; would go to the country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., 218 West 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant woman to assist with chamberwork and do light sewing; good city reference. Call, for two days, or address 355 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class; best city reference; prefer waiting; also as chamberwork. 446 West 49th St.; O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; can do plain sewing or assist in dining-room if required; best of city references. B. J., care of T. Dooley, 131 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced young girl in a private family as chambermaid, and would assist with waiting; best city references. 207 West 67th St., care of Reinberg, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class; best city reference; would prefer waiting alone or chamberwork. 446 West 49th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid and to assist waitress; in private family; city references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman, Scotch, Protestant, as chambermaid in private family; good reference. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; five years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German as chambermaid and seamstress. 337 East 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; willing to do sewing; city reference. 49 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; with best city references. G. Duffy, 208 East 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By French girl in private family; good city references. Reinert, 144 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 326 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl. Call at present employer's, Monday, from 12 to 5 P. M., 60 West 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid, and do plain sewing. 253 West 32d St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid or nurse; private family; good city reference. Reinert, 144 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference. M. C., 161 West 15th St., care of Mrs. Durand.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker in private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. S., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as first-class cook; other as laundress; no chamberwork; first-class family; city reference. 18 East 57th St. Miss Hernstrom.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman; with the best city references; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; $35 a month. Louise, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two French girls; one as cook, one as chambermaid or waitress; together or separate family; best city references. L. J., 222 West 35th St.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By a respectable woman; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country, good city reference. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent woman; as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—Competent cook, with best city reference; would go to the country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., 218 West 83d St.

COOK.—By a respectable Frenchwoman; understands bread, soups, pastry, and all kinds of vegetables; four years' references in this city. D. K., 145 West 26th St.

COOK and VALET.—By a Frenchman for one or two gentlemen or small family; city or country; references. Charley Leleux, care of Mr. Jewell, 38 West 9th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, (German;) understands her duties thoroughly; best references; prefers country; wages, $30. H. P., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; best city reference; wages from $20 to $25; city or country. M. M., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a small family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 972 8th Av., near 57th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. M. B., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; excellent baker; do little coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. T. E., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St. Ring Knight's bell.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By respectable woman in small private family; city or country; best city reference. 251 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; would do coarse washing; city or country; best reference. M. C., 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; obliging; best city references from last place. 167 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a young experienced French girl as first-class cook; with kitchen girl. 216 West 36th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; two years' best city references. 986 6th Av., near 58th St.; in laundry.

COOK.—By a capable Swedish cook in a small private family; wages from $25 to $30. 350 East 20th St.

COOK.—By a young English woman in a private family; good city reference. R. B., 209 East 40th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and to do plain washing and ironing; good reference. 359 3d Av., Walsh's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; good city references. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good work; wages moderate; good references. 113 West 56th St., Splaine's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; excellent cook; willing and obliging; assist with coarse washing; best reference. 653 2d Av., Lyons's bell.

COOK.—By a cook to go out by the day, week, or month; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. E. C., 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to do plain washing. 128 West 51st St. Employer's.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; desserts, jellies, and ice creams; best city reference from present employer, who can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK. — First-class; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; would take entire management of kitchen; age, 32; wages, $50; lately arrived from London; city references. Mrs. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; has good references; none but private families need answer. A. N., care of Mrs. McGrath, 140 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; on account of family going to Europe, will be disengaged 21st of this month; best city references. E. D., 990 6th Av.

COOK.—By a good French, elderly cook (cordon bleu) in small private family; no objection to country; moderate wages; good city references. 49 West 3d St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook and wash and iron; best city reference. 226 East 89th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER, ELEGANT CUTTER and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit; make over equal to new; references; city or country. S. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker to go out or at home; costumes made at short notice; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent designer, cutter, fitter; children, adults; would like engagement by week or day; illness cause of non-employment. C., 101 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Seal garments redressed, remodeled to latest capes, Etons, collarettes; reduced terms; by the day or home; highest references. Greye, 119 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; ten years' experience; will make engagement two days weekly; $2 per day. Reliable, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements by the day; A1 references. A. Johnson, 423 West 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will work for $2 a day; children's dresses also; best reference. Foutain, Box 383 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French girl, well educated, for one or two children in American family; best reference. L., care of Anthony, 220 West 36th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an educated young lady, (German,) speaking English and French, fond of children; good references. 225 East 49th St.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By French woman, speaking no English. Care of Mme. Chapuis, 106 East 56th St.

GOVERNESS.—English; music, drawing, elementary German and French. O. E., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian, with first-class family references. A. H., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess; able to teach both German and English; one or two children; best references. Call, after 2 o'clock, 221 East 50th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent and industrious German from Berlin; comes from good family; English, French, and music; for city or country. Siemens, care of Janssen, 333 West 18th St.

Housekeepers.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid for growing children; French, German, English; hairdresser, seamstress; experienced traveler abroad; small wages for Europe. Catchpole, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID and THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl; good dressmaker; cut by tailor system. Call, Monday, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., at present employer's, 53 East 55th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to traveling; excellent city references from last employer. 150 East 49th St., care Mrs. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid, seamstress, and dressmaker; good hairdresser; no objection to going to Europe; best city reference. Jeanne, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to traveling; willing and obliging; best city reference. O. P., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; competent; good references. 765 6th Av., care of Mrs. Faulkner.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Norwegian; good dressmaker and packer; plain hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. L. L., 247 East 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French maid; understands her duties; good sewer, packer &c.; would travel; very good references. 258 West 20th St.; ring Mme. Richard's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; good reference. J., 25 East 14th St., Room 2, Advertising Office.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian; refined and very competent; best city references. S. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; speaks French and English. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

MAID.—Lady wishes to find a good position for her maid, whom she can highly recommend as maid and housekeeper. Lady can be seen, from 9 to 11:30 A. M., at 6 West 47th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress and do light chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St., ring twice.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; understands dressmaking; willing to travel; good packer; best city references. 122 West 20th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes washed exquisitely; by week or 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call, any time, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; first-class city references. 230 West 36th St.; ring basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as excellent laundress; would assist with other work; in an American family; city or country. Present employer's, 242 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; city or country; good city references from last employer. 1,040 3d Av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; no cards. 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class personal city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; is willing to go to country for Summer. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; four years' reference from last place. 225 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 West 52d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal city reference; city or country. 145 West 20th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; understands all baby foods; 12 years' experience; or grown children and sewing; wages, $18 to $20. M., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class; thoroughly understands the care of infant and bringing up on bottle; best personal references. M. J., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—North German; experienced person; thoroughly competent; take full charge of a child over three years; last recommendation five and a half years; disengaged beginning of May. Call, before 11 o'clock, present employer, 6 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of infant or small children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references. Superior, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wants a situation for her experienced child's nurse, whom she can highly recommend; would go to country or seaside. 8 West 43d St., Renmaissance Hotel.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a refined, first-class North German, from Hanover, to growing children, or maid to young ladies; best references. F. G., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE for INVALID LADY or GENTLEMAN. —By an experienced Protestant Scotchwoman; a good housekeeper; good reference. E. F., 162 East 23d St.

NURSE.—By a young North of Ireland girl as nurse to growing children and to do plain sewing. Advertiser, care of Rinaghan, 229 East 100th St.

NURSE.—By refined German girl as nurse in refined family to growing children. 570 Park Av., 3d floor.

NURSE.—Monthly; goes to ladies; $10 weekly; diplomaffi references. Mrs. Wilson, 303 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to an invalid; highly-educated North German. S., 860 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a French Parisian girl as infant's nurse; good city reference. M. A., 205 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take full charge; willing to leave the city; personal reference. E. S., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss girl as nurse; lately arrived; good seamstress; good references. Nurse, care of Mrs. Parrot, 241 West 32d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By experienced French person as nurse or maid; speaks Spanish and English; best city reference. Anna, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse in private family. Stocker, 480 East 74th St.

NURSE.—By competent colored woman as nurse; reference. 78 East 86th St. Janitor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced and thoroughly-competent American nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant; understands all kinds of infants' food; three years' city reference from last employer. H. Hanley, 310 East 34th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent nurse to an infant or grown children; also good seamstress; or nurse and maid to an old lady; four years' reference from last employer. 140 West 66th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By an Englishwoman; fully competent. M. A. M., Fort Lee, N. J.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, with knowledge of dressmaking; do light chamberwork or wait on young ladies; city or country; good city reference. M. H., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined and educated girl, as seamstress; assist with chamberwork and wait on ladies; has never lived out before; can give reference. K., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By thoroughly-competent woman; excellent seamstress; willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, between 9 and 11, this week, 52 West 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS and ASSIST with CHAMBERwork.—By a respectable young woman; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Call, on Monday, at present employer's, 24 West 52d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 201 Times.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as good waitress in private family; understands her business; good reference. E. E., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of dining room or fill butler's place. 261 Lexington Av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands her business; in private family; best reference from present employer. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 64 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a small family. Present employer's, 352 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; three and a half years at last employer's, who can be seen. 246 East 55th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, first-class laundress, to do private family washing by week or day; called for and delivered; good reference. 244 East 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; speaks English; age, 39; sober, honest, and obliging; understands his duties; care of parlor floor; many years in one family in city or country; best city references. F. R., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; private family; nine years' city references; sober, honest, and willing; just disengaged; last employer can be seen. J. S., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class; French butler; thoroughly competent; age, 30; will be highly recomended for capability and sobriety; six years' first-class city references; disengaged. N., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; aged 29; thoroughly understands his duties; takes entire charge of parlor floor; willing and obliging; best city references; city or country. A., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as butler and cook; thoroughly competent, experienced, and trustworthy; highly recommended. L. C., 143 West 46th St.

BUTLER or ATTENDANT TO INVALID.—By Englishman; age, 30; has had experience in both; excellent city references. N. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; will be highly recommended by first-class city families. Butler, 458 4th Av., tailor store.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; has excellent city references; can be highly recommended by last employer. T. J. B., care of Mrs. McLoughlin, 234 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman, as butler and excellent valet; understands his duties thoroughly; sober and honest; best city reference. E. E., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keep silver as new; best city reference. G. V. B., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss as butler or valet; private family; city or country; best Paris and city family references. Louis, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, 28 years old, in private family; two years' reference from last place; first-class references E. C., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced Englishman; aged 40, height, 5 feet 11 inches; five years' first-class reference. B., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europe April 24, wishes to obtain a situation for her butler; can highly recommend him; been four years in her employ. Butler, 57 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows his duties thoroughly; city appearance; best city references. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife as butler and laundress, or chambermaid; in a private family; best city reference. G. C., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Just disengaged; three years in last place; tall and of good appearance; strictly temperate; no objection to out of town. R. H. A., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Age 33; thoroughly understands his business; speaks French; used to traveling; three and a half years' reference; can be highly recommended. C. P., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to find position for his butler, whom he can highly recommend; also has best of city references. Mills, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; short time in America; thoroughly trained in English families; age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches. W. H., 54 East 41st St.; no cards.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class German; thoroughly competent; 16 years' experience in private families; city or country; excellent references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler or valet; single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. P. B., 137 West 55th St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man in private family; eight years' recommendation from last employer; lady can be seen. T. F., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; strictly sober and trustworthy, with highest written and personal references. Roever, 1,599 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent young Swedish butler; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; best of references. F., 428 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced servant; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. G., 244 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; best Paris and New-York references. 26 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. L., 1,422 Broadway, tailor's store.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; good valet; personal references. 56 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks little English; in a private family; city or country; best references, Paris and city. Louis C., 260 West 24th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman; cook; lately landed; sptaks English; trained in Paris and London; strictly respectable and steady; moderate terms. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—By a French chef-cook, with best references, in a private family. J. P., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—Now ready for engagement; best recommendations; only first-class need answer. Fenoglio, 431 7th Av.

CHEF.—By French chef in private family or club; best city references. A. R., Box 332, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good and careful driver; sober and honest. 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; 28; careful driver; take care of furnace; mow lawn; good references. R. W. J., 92 East 14th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; single; where neat things are kept; eight years' city reference from one place. W. H., 151 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle aged; single; experienced; country preferred; can be well recommended. Clarke, 587 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duty. Hôtel Netherland, Room 310.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; first-class references; will be highly recommended by last employer. Coachman, 113 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; is trained to his business; disengaged on account of death. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class city references; English. S. P., Box 55, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; best reference. 1,221 Lexington Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, reliable man; married; no children; wife as nurse or chambermaid; will go together or separate; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and lawn; city or country; best city reference. Adinstek, 528 West 29th St., grocery.

COACHMAN.—Country preferred; strictly first-class; single; Englishman; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his duties; good driver; total abstainer; willing to be useful; moderate wages; highest references. W., care of Flandrau, Broome St.; telephone 45 Spring.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged man; good driver and experienced horseman; city or country; of sober, honest, and faithful habits; A1 references from first-class families of both cities. 95 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; reliable; trustworthy; country preferred; willing to be generally useful. L. B. Williams, Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; 28; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate; disengaged on account of giving up horses; city or country; best city references. J. E. M., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; young man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; best reference. M., 33 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; thorough, practical family coachman; three years with last employer, who may be seen; A1 city driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. W. G., 160 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; aged 35; understands the care and management of fine horses and carriages; good city driver; sober and reliable; first-class reference. J. M., 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Having first-class references as an excellent driver and rider; obtained three first prizes New-York Horse Show; a good place more object than wages. Coachman, Box 119, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands the care of carriages, horses, and harness; seven years' best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. G., 628 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By first-class worker; wife an excellent cook; first-class laundress; city or country; both excellent servants and willing; best city references A. H., 218 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young, single Swede; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; last employer can be heard from; reference. Coachman, 156 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man as coachman; married; with the best of references from last employer, who can be seen regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability. James, 628 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 35; understands thoroughly the care and management of fine horses and carriages; good city driver; sober and reliable; first-class reference. J. M., 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' reference; last employer can be seen; city or country; strictly temperate. T. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; several years' reference from different families; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages, &c.; sober and willing; good, careful driver; P. G., 146 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Temperate; wants permanent position; country preferred; careful driver for old lady; good pay; engaged at present. Address particulars, Advertiser, 137 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Useful; married; for country place; wife excellent cook and laundress; both competent, honest, and willing; careful of all intrusted to them; excellent references. Cullen, 206 East 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; thoroughly understands his business; best horses, harness, and carriages; generally useful; willing and obliging; thoroughly sober; ten years' best references; just disengaged. E. W., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; Protestant; thorough man for any stable; strict care of his employer's property; thorough driver and excellent hoseman; city or country; last employer seen. A., care Link, 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 36; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' highest references from two families. John, 50 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady who has given up horses wishes situation for her coachman; has lived with her twelve years; can recommend him most highly in every respect. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; where first-class man is kept; references unexceptionable; last and former employers can be seen; city or country. H., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; ten years' first-class city reference; country preferred. 103½ West 50th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; first-class driver; country preferred; very best reference. T., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every respect; five years in city; four years at Lakewood; best of references; married; no children. G. S., 979 6th Av., store.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; city or country. T. L., 125 West 17th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and sober; careful city driver; best city references. Edward, 138 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory city reference from last and former employers; married; no family. E. Danaiff, 207 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; ten years' reference from last employer; willing to make himself generally useful. William Zimmer, 108 West 53d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or SECOND GARDENER.—By a married man; two children; first-class flower and vegetable grower; understands the laying out of lawns, walks, trees, and shrubs; care cows and poultry; good milker; five years' personal reference from last place. M. N., 93 Franklin Av., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By Protestant man; age, 31; Swiss; speaks French and little English; well up in matter of gardening; can take care of horses, cow, poultry; in a private family; sober; honest; best references. H. M., 108 West 29th St.

GARDENER—HOUSEWORK.—By a first-class French couple in a family; husband is first-class gardener; wife as general housekeeper; city or country; first-class references. G. N., 144 Macdougal St.

GARDENER.—By single young man; understands flowers and vegetables; can milk, or make himself generally useful on gentleman's place; five years' references from last place. J. D., 330 East 87th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Young man, with good reference will be disengaged in a few days; private; city or country; willing and obliging. Groom, private stable, 202 West 76th St.

GROOM.—By young Swede as groom; understands care of fine horses and harness; willing, obliging; first-class references. F. Carlson, 442 West 33d St.

GROOM.—By a young man, as groom; understands the care of horses; good driver; good reference. Thompson, 861 Amsterdam Av.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; understands the care of horses and harness; one year's recommendation. P. B., 126 West 55th St.

Second Men.

SECOND or SINGLE MAN.—By a young Swede as second or single man in a private family; best city references. Address present employer, 67 East 56th St., basement door.

SECOND MAN.—By a highly-respectable young man; four years' good reference; strictly temperate; will be found willing and obliging. O. K., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; good city reference from last employer. J. C., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; by young man; has the best of reference from last employer. F. S., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man to give his services few hours daily, cleaning sidewalks and cellars, washing windows, carrying coal, and other laborious work. Call at present employer's, 16 West 24th St.

USEFUL MAN.—In a private family; city or country; by a middle-aged Frenchman; understands horses; speaks English and German fluently; best references. M. B., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands housework; to care for horses and gardening; handy with tools; honest and sober; city references. J. C., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Frenchman, just arrived; sober, honest, and willing; in private family. S. Daval, 218 West 16th St.; call two days.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; employment of any kind; city or country; best reference. Hill, 203 East 48th St.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—By a Frenchman; speaks English and a little German; competent in every respect; has traveled all over Europe; thoroughly understands his duties; best references from present employer. A. D., 28 West 52d St.

VALET or SECOND STEWARD ON YACHT.—English; thoroughly trained; recently landed; age, 24; height, 5 feet 10 inches. B. B., 52 East 41st St.; no cards.

VALET or WAITER ON A YACHT.—By French Swiss; good traveler and sailor; best Brooklyn and city references. J. P., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

VALET and COURIER.—By an Italian who speaks French, English, and Spanish; knows Europe well; recommended by present employer. A. O., 266 West 36th St.

VALET.—English; understands hunting, shooting, and yachting, used to traveling; age, 27. A., 244 East 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

BOY (17) WANTS POSITION IN OFFICE where he can advance himself; three and one-half years' reference from present employer. J. C., Box 100, 240 East 79th St.

COMPANION, ATTENDANT, NURSE.—By an Englishman; 37; tall; of good appearance; educated; best references. L. F. B., Box 217, 1,242 Broadway.

MASSAGE and ELECTRICITY.—By a high-grade operator, with long sanitarium experience; at home or out. 247 West 49th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Culminating Agony.

From The Montreal Witness.

Gaily in laughing groups in the echoing halls of the Normal,
Gathered the Normal girls to discuss the "exams," fast approaching;
Tenderly twining their arms round the form of some fav'rite companion,
Slowly they paced along and gaily defied the to-morrow.
"History," said one, "is the first, 'tis so easy, we'll soon get it over."
Then through the halls and stairs, swift flying from one to another
Flew dates, names of war and men, like shuttlecocks flying in Autumn;
Then came a sudden pause, for just then the English professor
Passed from his room through the hall, and as he looked down upon them,
A smile most sardonic and grim lit his stern intellectual features
He heard the gay self-assurance of perfect success on the morrow,
He heard the clear merry laugh as they threatened to "do" the professor,
But as he stalked gravely on, like some shadow of Fate, dark and gloomy,
Horrible glee lit his face, for "he had got hold of the papers."
But ere the glorious sun had climbed up the ladder of Heaven,
Ere through the fleecy clouds he had climbed to his noon on the morrow,
Changes, alas, had come, hushed were the merry voices,
Nervous, with anxious eyes and heads like great caskets of iron,
Whispering, they sat in groups, for the history "exam." was just over,
"Wasn't it horribly mean?" and "What did you put for the second?"
"What was the date of that war?" and "Who was the stupid that fought it?"
"Oh, I am sure I'll be plucked, and I don't know arithmetic either."
"Horrors, is that the next? Do you know those terrible problems?"
"Oh, if I'd only some brains, or some notes in my pocket or something."
Such were the accents that fell on the ear of the "god mathematics."
Then went that horrible bell. With steps, Oh, so slow and reluctant,
Clinging, despairing to books as a drowning man clings to a sapling,
Slowly they entered in. All books they abandoned on entering:
(All hope they abandoned, too, like the pilgrims of Dante's Inferno.
If ye have tears, my friends, prepare ye at once then to shed them;
Not o'er the corpse of the dead; no, Ceasar demands your o'erflowing,
Where are the sparkling eyes, the sweet, saucy lips, and the ringlets?
Silently, one by one, in the echoing halls of the Normal
Gathered the Normal girls, eyes leaden, lips heavy, and down-turned,
Hair they had dragged tight back for access of air to the forehead,
Gathered to hear the marks, to hear the result of the torture,
Hear if they passed or not. Ah, what years we can live in a moment.
Sternly the Principal rose, "I shall read you in order of merit."
Drop down the curtain, my friends, 'tis not for a mortal to gaze there,
Ye cannot know the pain, the relief, or the utter despairing;
Suffice it to say that e'er twenty minutes were over,
Some were in seventh heaven, and others were crushed to the bottom.

The Beginning of the Trouble.

From Puck.

Mrs. Gradley (tearfully)—I don't care who knows it! My husband has got to give up either his lodge or me! He gets worse and worse; I don't believe he'll ever be any account, the worthless brute!

Neighbor (soothingly)—I didn't think it was so bad. But Mrs. Smithers did tell me yesterday that your husband was a poor creature, at best.

Mrs. Gradley (flaring up)—Oh, she did! did she? Well, I'll just let that back-biting gossip know she can't run around slandering the best man in this town! Poor creature, indeed! He's worth a

EMANU-EL JUBIBEE ENDED

Magnificent Close to the Three Days' Festivities.

CHILDREN RENDER NOBLE TRIBUTES.

Presentation by an East Side School of a Beautiful Banner to Mrs. M. L. Louis—Speeches and Song Services.

The brightest gem in the golden jubilee of the Temple Emanu-El was the festival arranged by the children of the religious school, which occurred yesterday morning. With these festivities the celebration of this, the Nestor of Reformed ewish congregations in America, was closed.

The predictions that these exercises would be of a grandeur not hitherto approached by any like affair were more than realized. The three days' festivities will long be remembered as the most elaborate event connected with the history of reform Judaism on this continent. And of all the impressive

W. H. Moses,
Chairman of Committee on Decorations of Temple Emanue-El Jubilee.

ceremonies connected with it none will outlive the memory of the children's festival. This was held yesterday from 10 o'clock until 1.30 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the procession of over two hundred boys and girls marched from the main entrance down the centre aisle to a platform in front of the pulpit. In the back of this platform was placed a large plaque of white carnations. Each child wore a boutonnière of a red carnation, and as each one passed by the floral background he or she placed the boutonnière in the mammoth pillow of flowers. In this manner the following words were deftly wrought:

EMANU-EL.
1845. 1895.

The girls were uniformly clothed in spotless white and the boys wore natty little sailor suits. The girls passed from the right to the left by the floral offering, and thence on to their section on the large stage, and the boys from the left to the right to their section. Each class was preceded by a standard bearer, who carried a white silk banner fringed with gold on which was the Star of David and an appropriate quotation, embroidered in gold. The entire quotations comprised the creed of Israel, and read as follows:

Temple Emanu-El Religious School. Emanu-El, our watchword through life.
God Bless Our Native Land.
All the Earth Shall Worship God.
There Arose No Other Prophet Like Moses.
Break Thy Bread to the Poor.
Israel, the People of the Covenant.
Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord, Our God.
Love God With All Thy Heart, Soul and Mind. Have We Not All Our Father?
The Lord Our God Is One.

Each class had a captain, who delivered some appropriate verses, as they stepped on the platform with their standard bearer. When the procession of the children had finished, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil delivered a brief address to the audience, and later to the children, after which he offered a prayer, thanking the All-Wise Father for this grand and glorious occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, associate rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, then spoke in part as follows, on "The Significance of Israel's History":

"The history of this congregation for the fifty years that have gone stands before us in all the beauteous coloring of varied events and heroic achievements. It reveals to us the early endeavors of a small band of young men to transplant the ideals of their fathers from their native land into the land of their adoption. It teaches us in their earnest efforts to overcome the materialistic and skeptical tendencies of their times, and to devote themselves to their spiritual development, the promotion of religion and ethics, and the preservation of Judaism. The significance of that history of the past fifty years is the fact that Temple Emanu-El was founded by the young men of that time, to whom the teachings of Judaism were dear and sacred.

"That history of Temple Emanu-El, with this particular significance for us, assumes even a greater importance in its bearing on Judaism when we connect it with the history of Israel's history teaches us the origin of the Jewish Nation, the Siniac revelation, the establishment of the Palestinian theocracy, the development and vicissitudes of Judaism and Israel throughout the ages—their failure and triumphs.

Myer Stern,
Chairman Committee on Press and Printing Temple Emanu-El Jubilee.

But above all it testifies to the part that the young have taken in this grand, sublime stand of Israel in behalf of Judaism against the opposition of the world.

"Abraham, in his old age, places reliance on Isaac, Isaac on Jacob, and Jacob on his twelve sons. Thus the heritage of Israel is transmitted from father to son. Joseph, at the age of thirty, becomes Viceroy of Egypt, and saves his family, the forerunners of the Israelitic nation, from impending ruin. Pharoah does not fear the aged Israelites. They will die out quickly enough. He fears the rising generation, and seeks to destroy it. It remains for young Moses to strike the first blow for liberty. The old generation must perish in the wilderness; only young Israel can enter Palestine to establish the new Commonwealth.

"The subsequent destinies of Israel were often intrusted by the Lord into the hands of the young. Samson is Judge over Israel at twenty. David, a mere youth, the youngest of the eight sons of Jesse, slays Goliath, delivers Israel from the Philistines, and is anointed King. Solomon is a mere lad when he ascends the throne. Isaiah prophesies at twenty. Jeremiah, when he receives the divine summons, says: 'I am but a lad, and know not how to speak.'

"When Antiochus attacks Israel and opposes Judaism, the young Maccabbees enter the lists and save the Temple. When Titus destroys Jerusalem and Judaism seems lost, the young students at Jabneh preserve the law. When Hadrian seeks to exterminate Israel's religion he punishes with death the teaching of the young and the ordination of rabbinical candidates. At that time ten teachers in Israel are reported to have suffered martyrdom for teaching the law of God. The last of these was Rabbi Juda ben Baba, (or Damas,) who, fearing an extinction of tradition and the want of ordained rabbis, assembled the remaining seven pupils of Rabbi Akibah in the lonely valley between the cities of Usla and Shefaran, and there ordained them. The ceremony was hardly concluded when they were espied by Roman soldiers. Rabbi Juda importuned the young men to escape, while he engaged the soldiers in their efforts to capture him. After the persecution was at an end these seven ordained teachers came out of their places of refuge and, by their eloquence and learning, revived the spirit of Judaism.

"Whatever else the history of Israel may teach, these instances alone, which I have selected out of a great number, reveal the important relation that the flower of Israel and the instruction of the young hold to the preservation of Judaism. We cannot ignore that relation. The vitality of Judiasm depends upon the spirit of the youth and the religious school.

"Without its religious school Temple Emanu-El may not have lived to celebrate this day. Many of those who to-day are zealous workers in congregational and communal affairs imbibed in this school their first lessons of faith and their love for Israel's history and religion. With all the errors and faults of early years (they were not errors and faults then; they are only regarded as such to-day in the light of better experience) this school has done noble service for Temple Emanu-El and Judaism.

"What with our school, our society for Bible study, post-graduate class, Bright-Side Club for Kind Acts, Emanu-El Literary Circle, Choral Union, mission school—not to forget the greatest of all, the Emanu-El Sisterhood—we have many organized bands of the young that may be marshaled in line for the great battle for truth, right, love, and faith."

After an address the six periods of Judaism were exemplified by a member from each class of school delivering an address or poem typifying the era of which he was the sponsor. Each of the essayists was heartily applauded.

This was followed by an address by Richard J. H. Gotthell, Ph. D., of Columbia College, on the subject, "History of the Temple Emanu-El Religious School." Prof. Gottheil said:

"No sculptured stone tells of its greatness. No lofty arches proclaim its renown and relate to the world the story of its deeds. It can point to nothing as the visible exponent of the life which it has called forth and has nurtured during the fifty years which are passed. But, as one of those silent influences which, though unseen, guide us, and which, though unheard, preach to us, the religious school of our temple has worked side by side with the other agencies which have gone forth from the walls to mold you and us who are gathered together in this celebration.

"In the spirit of our ancient faith, which saw in the proper education of the children the guarantee and the safeguard for the future, this temple has ever cherished, with a peculiar regard and love, its school of religious instruction. And who is there present to-day who, having passed through this school, will deny that the love and the veneration which he feels for his ancestral faith and for Emanu-El as an exponent of that faith, has been nurtured and fortified during the hours spent in our school?

"But because its influence is a silent one, the real history of a school like ours can never be written upon paper. It is inscribed in letters more durable and upon tablets more lasting; it is written in the lives and in the conduct of those who have been subjected to its influence. Their glory is its praise, their shame its reproach. Who is there who can fitly describe the painstaking work of the teacher, as by persuasion and example he endeavors, Sunday after Sunday, to inculcate those lessons and those ideals of conduct which are to prepare his pupils for the journey of life? Who can measure with a rule the influence exercised upon the listener, as he is brought face to face with high thinking and high living? But I take it that your very presence here this morning is your own testimony to the value you set upon the training we attempt to give in our religious school

"A prominent educator in this city, who recently paid a visit to our school, was greatly surprised, not only at its general conduct, but at the great demands as to time and work which we make upon the children. It bore to him rather the appearance of a regularly instituted school than what we are accustomed to understand by a 'Sunday school.' This distinctive character of our modern Jewish religious schools is intimately connected with the history of their development. The Jewish religious school of America is another of the debts which we owe to our German forefathers. The importance which they attached to a regulated system of instruction was part of the patrimony which they brought over from the mother country. There it had been customary for each religious denomination to have its own school system, in which secular and religious instruction went hand in hand. They were at that time no common schools opening up their privileges alike to all members of the community. Even to-day a number of such primary schools exist, though they are now placed under Government supervision, and form a part of the general school system of the country.

"As the walls gradually fell which divided off the children, even at so tender an age, upon religious lines, the secular congregational schools were abolished. There remained only the religious and Hebrew part of the instruction which the Jewish communities kept within their control. But the character of a regular school was not lost; and it is this character which distinguishes our schools to-day.

"The same development is seen in the history of the School of Temple Emanu-El. The pioneers of our congregation brought over into the new Cultusverein, which they formed, the idea of secular congregational education. The first school which they founded was a regular day school, with sessions both in the morning and in the afternoon. It was not until the year 1858 that the change came. The system of common-school education which was being so carefully fostered in our city appealed strongly to the better judgment of our Trustees. They, no doubt, felt that it was wrong to bring up their children with the idea that the secular education as needed by Jews was in any way different to that needed by Catholics and Protestants. They could well afford to intrust that part of their work to the regular constituted authorities, retaining only for themselves and for their own guidance the Hebrew and religious portion of the old programme.

"And to that which they had reserved for themselves they bent their whole energy. They did not scruple one moment to add this additional burden to the already onerous load which they carried. As exponents of Reform Judaism, the duty lay doubly upon them to instruct their children in the doctrines and ideas for which they had striven, and to inculcate into their children the old ideas in the new dress which circumstances have forced them to adopt. Since 1858 this character given to the school has been zealously kept; and with increasing experience, new and better methods of teaching have been developed. The religious school of to-day no more resembles the religious school as many of you remember it than does this noble building the more humble abodes which our temple has occupied. In 1858 two teachers were sufficient to do all the work demanded of the school. To-day eleven are hardly equal to the task placed upon them. In 1858 two visiting members of the Board of Trustees watched over the temporal affairs of the school. To-day nine members of a special school committee are necessary for this supervision.

"Hand in hand, with the change of methods, has gone a certain change in the subjects taught. During the first decades of its existence the Hebrew instruction formed a very material part of the course. But it was natural that with the constant increase of the use of the vernacular in the temple service the instruction in the old language of the synagogue should occupy a less important place in the curriculum. In its stead there came another subject, the importance of which to us can never be underestimated—the history of our faith and of those men who have held aloft its banner in times gone by. It may seem strange that so much stress is laid by us upon this historical instruction. But in no faith is the necessity of clearly understanding the history of the past so great as it is in ours. For that past is not only an inspiration for the future; it is also the explanation of the present. The knowledge of what we have been may show us what we may be in the future. It will also make us feel the full significance of the heritage which it is our fortune to enjoy. It is for this reason also that as early as 1869 the attempt was made to include in our curriculum the post-Biblical history of our people. It was justly held that no course would be complete which did not contain the grand history of that martyrdom for faith and conscience's sake which has preserved intact for us the principles and ideas upon which Judaism has taken its stand. Originally a class met for this purpose on Saturday afternoon. True success has crowned our efforts only during the last few years, when our curriculum has been so rearranged as to permit us to devote one whole year within the school course to this important work. We try now to send our children out into the world with the examples of the great defenders of our faith so clearly before them, in the hope that they may prove an inspiration and a guidance, so that our own time may not be wanting in those living witnesses which testify to the power and the stability of the ancient faith.

"The religious and moral instruction in our school which seeks to blend harmoniously in the character of the children our peculiar Jewish ideals with the civic ones which we have in common with our fellow-citizens finds its fitting symbol in the rite of confirmation. This public affirmation, however, is not intended to be the goal and end. It merely represents a stage, a halting place upon the road which leads up to a full understanding of our duties as Israelites and citizens. And therefore from time to time we have endeavored to gather around us for the next stage those who have passed through the one which is marked off by this symbol of confirmation. At various points of its career our religious school has instituted post-graduate classes, where the foundation laid in the school is deepened and in which the attempt is made to guide still further the moral and religious conscience of our pupils during the period of their first contact with the world. At present two such classes carry on this important work.

"But it is not only in thought and feeling that we train up our young. With our own hands we try to lead them to the practical application of the principles we have endeavored to foster in them. We turn their look upon their less favored fellow-children in the hope that their young hearts may bud out in the sunlight of charity as the flower does in the warmth of the sun. The Bright Side Club is truly bright, for it beams with the light and warmth of human compassion, which is a guarantee to us of the Divine. The work of shedding rays of this sunlight—such as a child only can shed—is apportioned out to hands that vie with one another in eagerness to do good, and some little corner of this universe is made to resound with laughter, some little cloud is lifted from off a sufferer during the coming week. What better manner of training a child to do God's work, and of making it learn so early in life the beauty that attaches to riches well spent, the nobility given to gifts which benefit others as well as ourselves?

"As the temple itself looks into the future with the light shed by the past, so also does the religious school. It recognizes the great duties which are laid upon it; it sees the great opportunities which are placed within its reach. As the religious school of 1895 is different from that of 1858, so with the school 1945 be different from our own. But, though methods may change, one continuous thread runs through it all. As formerly, so now and in the future, it will be its endeavor to plant way down in the inner life of its pupils those seeds of faith and hope and charity which it recognizes to be the sure foundations of a life well spent and of opportunities well used."

After a beautiful rendition of the two-part song, "The Good Angels," by the children's chorus, Henry M. Leipziger, Ph. D., Superintendent of the teachers of the public schools of New-York, delivered the following address on the "Position of the Religious School in the Modern Synagogue":

"Upon the children of the schools
Does all the world depend—
Saved by their breath of innocence
From coming to an end!"

"This rabbinical saying illustrates the position of Judaism to childhood and to education. Its watchword through the ages has been the precept of Moses: 'And thou shalt teach the law diligently to thy children, when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.' And so ever since our race became a peculiar people education has been its guiding star.

"But the chief subject of study has not been the topics that make men wiser or stronger or richer, but those that shall make men better and happier and nobler.

"Attached to every synagogue was a religious school; in fact, the synagogue itself was a place of instruction rather than of worship, the Jewish ideal being that each human being should know the moral law, and, therefore, from early childhood the words of Scripture became his mother tongue. The marvelous survival of the Jewish race amid its strange and eventful history, its ability to withstand trial and suffer martyrdom, can be attributed to the careful religious training of the young. Religion is the strongest influence in human conduct and the mightiest historic force. Without it, morality is cold and uninspiring. The proper development of religious habits and of moral purposes must be commenced early in life. Primroses grow only in the Spring, and certain virtues, if they do not put forth vigorous roots in youth, are not likely to put forth any luxuriant leafage in after age. Wherever religious schools have flourished, there religion has flourished; there philanthropy has been awakened and benevolence practiced. Where religious schools have been neglected, there have moral and political decay followed. We are fortunate in being able to present to our children a religion that, while it stretches beyond the mightiest intellect, can be brought down to the conceptions of the little child. We are the inheritors of the noblest moral literature that the world has yet known. For the Bible is the greatest ethical as well as religious influence among men. In its pages we have story and parable, poetry and song and proverb. Fortunate, indeed, is the child fed on this literature.

"The really good men that history records, all received inspiration from the Bible, and it still remains the greatest single source of moral inspiration. The religious school holds up to its pupils lofty ideals; it makes the Bible characters live again in the children; it teaches faith by Abraham, obedience by Isaac, endurance by Moses, and does more to implant lofty principles than any other form of literature. Of all forms of instruction, religious instruction is the most necessary.

"Prof. Huxley says, 'No human being and no society composed of human beings ever did or ever will come to much unless their conduct is guided by the love of some lofty ideal.' Besides the Bible, the story of the Jewish race is taught, so that from its wonderful past inspiration may be caught for a brighter future. He who possesses the youth possesses the future. Therefore is the moral and religious education of the young the most pressing concern of our times. The future of Judaism is in the hands of the rising generation.

"We live in a time of social and religious unrest; freedom of opinion has unsettled many beliefs; such times are times of great moral danger. The young, particularly, are subject to the temptations of worldliness, cupidity, and crime, and the power to withstand them can come only from the possession of a pure religion. In the religious school the pupil must be stirred up to a noble purpose, inspired by a love of truth, and come in touch with the eternal goodness. There should he learn from the enthusiastic teacher the reality of duty and religion; both of these bear on the real everyday life. Never was a time when parents should be more desirous of the proper education of their children. The question of how your children may prosper in life is secondary. Give them force of character and you give them more than a fortune; you give them something that will enable them to withstand all the storms and trials of this life. This gorgeous temple is radiant with flowers, and to celebrate its jubilee the superb tones of choral music have risen on the air. The temple and the service are an honor and a witness to the lofty and religious idea of Judaism. But sweeter far than floral decoration, and more inspiring to me than the volume of music from the orchestra, is the sight in the basement of this building, when, on Sunday morning, are gathered together the most beautiful flowers on earth—our children.

"It is true, indeed, the synagogue rests upon the schoolhouse. It is the children to-day, as the rabbi says, who are the saviors of the world. What a rare privilege to engage in so noble a work! And what high gifts should we demand for our teacher. The scholars must feel the glow of his enthusiasm, and back of the teacher's words there must be a man. His lofty duty it is, not to impress his views on the learner, but to get him to admire the best view; not to burden his memory with facts, but to awaken his spirit; not to impress him that religion is a code of rules and ceremonies, but to awaken his conscience; not to tell him God is good, but to make him feel it. 'Remember he who teacheth a child,' says the rabbi, 'is like one who writes with ink on clean paper.'

"What a gratification it must be to the officers and teachers of this temple to reflect on five decades of moral usefulness. The future is even more promising. A revival of Jewish spirit is noticeable. A new religious ardor pulsates in our time. When the century shall roll over this temple's life the record of the next fifty years will tell of advanced religious instruction, when not alone the children but the youth shall have an enthusiasm for lofty studies; when they shall go as of old from strength to strength. Then shall the temple be filled with the young men and women of our city, for here they shall have been inspired with a love for that ancient faith—old, yet ever new. And in that day the rarest and noblest ones in our midst, carrying the banner Emanu-El, shall spread the new light throughout our city and shall dedicate themselves to a work that shall outlive empires and the stars."

A bright address was next given by Nathan Stern, a member of the Temple Emanu-El Religious School Alumni. The young speaker is a scholar of Columbia College, and spoke with considerable effect. His oratorical talents won for him in 1892 the Lewis May Medal for that year.

After the school had sung a hymn, the most impressive feature of the entire jubilee took place. It was the presentation of a flag from the Louis Down-Town Sabbath School, a tribute from the poor children of the east side. This school, which is situated at 267 Henry Street, was founded in 1880 by Mrs. M. D. Louis of Temple Emanu-El. Some time prior to that year Mrs. Louis started the movement of maintaining a day and Sabbath school for the poor children of the east side. She interested the scholars of the temple Sabbath school in the project, and induced them to save some pennies from their weekly spending money, given them by their parents. So heartily did the children enter into the spirit of this work that the school was founded in 1880, and since maintained by the scholars of the wealthy congregation. Ever since, Mrs. M. L. Louis has been the brightest ray of light that has entered into the lives of the children of the poor Israelites of the east side. She has won from these children an affection that is touching in its manifestation.

The presentation was made by Miss Jennie Hawkshaw, a little girl of nine years. For fully ten minutes this child fascinated the immmense audience by her sweet-voiced tribute to Temple Emanu-El. Tears were brought to the eyes of many of her auditors by her childish eloquence. At the finish of her address she was forced repeatedly to throw kisses to the enthusiastic audience.

President Lewis May, who, through his many years of duty as presiding officer of the congregation, has never lost his equanimity, grasped the child in his arms and smothered it with kisses. His eyes were bedimmed with tears, and when he finally attempted to reply, his voice was husky and his emotion was plainly visible. He said that in all these many years he had never been floored, but this little child and this beautiful surprise had conquered him at last. "I can only exclaim with Jeremiah," Mr. May concluded, "'I am but a lad and know not how to speak.'"

He then called upon Mrs. Louis and personally escorted this philanthropic lady to the platform. Mrs. Louis was given an enthusiastic greeting, and for some moments she was compelled to bow her acknowledgments.

The flag, which was made by the little children, is a handsome silk banner. On the obverse side are the Stars and Stripes. The reverse side is of purple silk, on which, besides the star of David, is embroidered in gold in the centre the following:

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.
"Who is like unto Thee among the mighty, O Jehovah."
Presented by Louis Down-Town Sabbath and Daily School.
Founded Dec. 3, 1880—April 13, 1895.

The remarks of the Chairman of the School Committee, Albert F. Hochstadter, were heartily applauded. The exercises were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

The successful outcome of this portion of the festival reflects great credit upon the Religious School Committee, which is composed of the following: Mr. A. F. Hochstadter, Chairman; J. Katzenberg, L. L. Hoffman, A. J. Koehler, W. I. Spiegelberg, H. H. Meyer, J. Bloom, and Henry Meinhardt.

The committees in charge of the jubilee were: Committee on Invitation, James Seligman, Chairman; on Memorial of Celebration, Lewis May, Chairman; on Decorations, M. H. Moses, Chairman; on reception, H. H. May; on Press, Printing, &c., Myer Stern.

Whipcord-livery suits: three colors of one cloth—light tan, brown, Oxford, $22.
Overcoat to match $25.

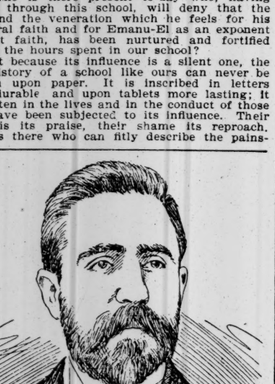
Send for our little book.

In our stores is as luxurious neckwear as there is. But we sell other things; and so our prices are low. 50 cents to $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Frank Van Der Stucken,
Director of choir of Temple Emanu-El.



Richard J. H. Gotthell, Ph. D.,
Who delivered the address on the History of Emanu-El's Religious School.

Myer Stern,
Chairman Committee on Press and Printing Temple Emanu-El Jubilee.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

The fine arts meet in our parlor department.

Do you want elegance? Princely pieces are our French designs. Rulers of France from Louis XI to Napoleon are enjoying a revived fame in connection with them.

Simplicity? A wealth of designs suggestive of quiet cottage interiors is awaiting you.

Picturesqueness? Notice our Eastern teakwood chairs and tables.

Uniqueness? Our designs are unduplicated.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

CARPETS.

Special attention is called to our elegant line of

Royal Wilton and Wilton Velvets.

For wear, we think they surpass all others.

Tapestry Brussels

From 50c. to 65c. the yard.

New Weave Ingrains

Having Brussels effects, At 49 CENTS the yard.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Our "NEW HARTFORD"
(in all sizes.)
"THE MOST POPULAR!"
at 37 1-2 CENTS the square foot.
We have also made from odd pieces of all grades of Carpetings
RUGS in all sizes, just right for Hotels, Cottages, and Summer Residences, with Borders.
Bring size of room.

MATTINGS,

WE ARE BEYOND COMPETITION! Some patterns as low as $3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards. Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese, (cotton and trout line warps,) $5, $8, and upward.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

Large Purchase of Genuine French Crepon.

An immense foreign purchase of rich colored Crepon, will be on sale all this week, on our retail counters.

These have been secured at a great advantage in price, and we shall offer them at rates that will surprise all who are familiar with fine goods.

Extra wiry hard crinkle Crepon, twenty French shades, at 75 cents per yard.

About 600 pieces of the rich varieties that are in the height of fashion at one half former quotations.

Covertines, Coaching Checks, Mohairs, have just been added for April.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Paris Novelties:
Street and Carriage Costumes, Reception, Dinner, & Ball Dresses, Street and Evening Wraps, Silk, Plisse, and Chiffon Waists, *RIDING HABITS.* **Tailor-Made Suits.**

Broadway & 19th st.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY,

OR

COLUMBIAN ORDER.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

BROTHERS: You are respectfully requested to attend the annual meeting of the society for the election of Sachems and officers in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, on

Monday Evening, April 15, 1895,

at half an hour after the setting of the sun. By order of the Grand Sachem.

JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Secretary.

Manhattan, Season of Blossoms, 4th moon; Year of Discovery, 403d; of Independence, 119th, and of the institution, the 106th.

THEY WANT THEIR PASTOR BACK

The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer's Trouble with the Presbytery.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 14.—The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this place, who has been deposed by the Presbytery against the wishes of a majority of the members of his congregation, preached his farewell sermon to-day, but made no reference to the troubles. The church was crowded to the doors.

This evening the Rev. C. H. McClelland of Freehold, who was assigned by the Presbytery for that duty, took charge of the church and preached. There was a very slim attendance, the members of the church remaining away by concerted action.

A committee of the church will go to Freehold to-morrow to examine the records to ascertain whether the deeds to the church property stand in the name of the Presbytery of Monmouth of in that of the Trustees of the church. In case the deeds stand in the name of the Trustees, the church will oust Mr. McClelland and secede from the Presbytery. In that case, Mr. Widdemer will continue to preach. The original of the deed of the church is in the safe of a lawyer who is a member of the church, but who favors the dismissal of the minister, and will not allow the others to see the deed.

The members of the session of the church will hold a secret meeting to-morrow night, and if it is expected that steps will be taken to nullify the action of the Presbytery. There seems to be no way of avoiding a split in the church unless the Presbytery recedes from its position. No reason was given when the pulpit was declared vacant. The Presbytery has never approved of Mr. Widdemer's filling the position, because he was caled after the last meeting of the Presbytery previous to that of last Tuesday, when the action which has aroused so much trouble was taken. The church members claim that once there the Presbytery has misused them. Mr. Widdemer says he is a member in good standing of the Newark Presbytery. He will doubtless now become the pastor of an independent or a Congregational church here.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

—Weddings To-Day.—The weddings announced for to-day are those of Miss Anita Florence De S. Gilbert, daughter of the late Charles Thorpe Gilbert, to Powell Hall Jerome, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest; Miss Alice Taintor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giles E. Taintor, to A. Lawrence Phillips, at the home of the bride's parents, 128 West Fifty-seventh Street; Miss Emma Louise Fraser, daughter of the late John Fraser, to the Rev. N. A. Seagle, at St. Thomas's Church; Miss Sarah Isabelle Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall Stewart, to Wilbur Fiske Parker, at the home of the bride's parents, 147 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Brooklyn weddings are those of Miss Loretta Josephine Mead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mead, to Prof. Herbert E. Smith, and Miss Louise Legate Meisel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Meisel, to Kenneth Torrance.

—Sailed for Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis and daughter of 9 East Fifty-fourth Street sailed for Genoa on Saturday, to spend the Summer in Europe. Ellicott D. Curtis and Charles B. Curtis, Jr., will join the other members of the family in Germany in July.

—Stainer's "Crucifixion."—Stainer's "Crucifixion" was given by the Choral Society of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, on Saturday evening. The music is a composition of the well-known English organist, and was delightfully rendered.

—To Spend the Summer in Europe.—The Misses Furniss of 461 Fifth Avenue will shortly close their residence and sail for Europe, where they will spend the entire Summer. Their country place, Edgecomb, at Lenox, will not be opened this season.

—Have Leased a Lenox Cottage.—Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander have leased the cottage of Mrs. Henri Braem at Lenox. Mrs. Braem and the Misses Braem will spend the Summer abroad.

—Mrs. de Peyster to Entertain.—A tea will be given this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 7 East Twelfth Street.

EASTER WEDDING SILVER.

A complete stock of our own products not purchasable elsewhere.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

OF

TRIMMED MILLINERY

this week.

Choice Novelties in **Bonnets, Round Hats, Turbans, and Toques.**

Exclusive Styles in **Carriage and Walking**

HATS,

Novel Shapes, Rich Trimmed.

Fine Assortment **Children's Trimmed Hats,** latest shapes and colors,

2.98 to 8.00.

5,000 dozen **Untrimmed Hats,** new shapes and colors.

Lowest Prices.

Ladies' Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Capes.

Short Velvet Capes, Silk Ruching at Neck, lined throughout with heavy Taffeta Silk,

5.98;

Regular price, 9.75.

Silk Capes, Full Flare shapes, Ruching of Silk Net and Ribbon at Neck and around bottom, Silk Lined,

6.75;

Regular price, 10.98.

Single and Double Clay Capes, trimmed with Braids and Ribbons, also Embroidered,

2.98 upward.

Latest Novelties in Ladies' Outing Suits at Moderate Prices.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—At the last meeting of the New-York Mineralogical Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—George F. Kunz; Secretary—Prof. Daniel S. Martin; Treasurer—J. W. Freckelton; Executive Committee—E. Schernikow, Dr. H. S. Arnold, and Prof. A. H. Chester; Curators—Prof. R. P. Whitfield, Gilman S. Stanton, and William Niven; Committee on Admissions—J. McCarthy and Frederick Kato; Committee on Executions—J. S. Walker, Prof. D. S. Martin, and Frederick Kato; Delegates to Scientific Alliance—George F. Kunz, Prof. D. S. Martin, and J. W. Schoonmaker.

—Frederic E. Ives will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening at the American Museum of Natural History to disclose recent advances made in color photography. The lecture will be illustrated by means of lantern projections. The process by which the views are produced is practically the same as that exhibited at the last reception of the Academy of Sciences. The lecture will be free. Cards of admission may be obtained at Columbia College.

—An invitation has been issued by Jerome Hopkins to Sunday school children that can sing to join the chorus of his twenty-fifth "Spring Tide Festival," to be held Friday evening, May 3, in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Mr. Hopkins if notified will meet schools of singers at their Sunday school rooms on the afternoons of week days.

—Commissioner Charles Hubbell of the Board of Education, Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and Prof. George N. Cummings, President of the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs, will address a Good Government Club E at 145 East Eighteenth Street to-night at 8 o'clock.

—Jennie Vance, twenty-one years old, fell from the third floor fire escape of her home, at 408 West Fifty-third Street last night and was almost instantly killed.

—St. Cecil Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, will next Sunday evening begin temperance revivals, which will be continued every evening until Sunday, April 28. He will deliver addresses each evening on "The Saloon Keepers' Ledger." Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beveridge will sing temperance campaign songs.

—The Fly Fishers' Club of Brooklyn left on Saturday for a week's fishing at Henryville, Penn. Among the members were Register Granville W. Harmon, Charles A. Bryan, Dr. F. S. Howard, Dr. E. Palmer, and George J. Jackson.

—The Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. McLeer in the North Portland Avenue armory on next Thursday night, when the State decorations for long service will be distributed.

—The Thirteenth Regiment will celebrate its thirty-fourth anniversary of the departure for the war on April 23. On this occasion the regiment will be reviewed by the Veteran Association.

—Miss S. C. Hall, the niece of the late David M. Stone, is to publish a memorial of her uncle. It will include the sermon of the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends preached at the funeral.

—The Brooklyn Order of Elks will next Saturday afternoon lay the cornerstone of the new Montauk Theatre, on Fulton Street, opposite Flatbush Avenue.

—The Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock to-day.

Long Island.

—The Suffolk County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Cullen presiding, convenes to-day at Riverhead. There are sixty-seven civil cases on the calendar, it being the largest ever known in the county. There are also a number of criminal cases to come before the court.

—The annual charter election of the Village of Jamaica will take place on the last day of this month. There is already a lively scramble for the nominations.

—The commission having charge of the erection of a State Normal School at Jamaica has ordered $70,000 of the bonds for sale.

—The West District Sunday School Association of Suffolk County will hold its convention at Amityville to-morrow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:21|Sun sets...6:39|Moon rises..12:44

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:16	12:16	5:58	6:08
Governors Island	12:37	12:37	6:39	6:46
Hell Gate	2:30	2:30	8:07	8:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

Ailsa, Cape Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Siberian, Glasgow		

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Britannic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) April 15.—Anchoria, Glasgow, April 4; Azov, Hamburg, March 31; Belgravia, Gibraltar, March 29; Manitoba, London, April 4; Martello, Hull, March 29; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, April 6; Rossi, St. Lucia, April 5; Runic, Liverpool, April 5; Salerno, Antwerp, April 1; Wells City, Swansea, March 30.

TUESDAY, April 16.—Rhynland, Antwerp, April 6.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.—America, London, April 4; Lahn, Bremen, April 9; Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 11; Majestic, Liverpool, April 10; Seguranca, Havana, April 13.

Arrived.

New-York, Sunday, April 14.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Hexham, (Br.,) Hansen, Catania March 13, via Gibraltar, with mdse to Vilari, Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.
SS Russia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg March 31, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 13th.
SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Wempe, Bremen March 30, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 A. M.
SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam April 3, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M. 13th.
SS Saginaw, Garvin, Azua March 29, via Turk's Island, with m

Monday
April 15-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE LAST DAY OF GRACE

All Income-Tax Returns Must Be Filed by Midnight.

DELINQUENTS WILL BE PUNISHED

The Collector's Offices to be Open Through the Evening—Post Office Department on the Qui Vive.

This is the last day in which income-tax returns may be made to the Collectors of Internal Revenue without incurring a penalty for neglect. Those who after midnight to-night have not made their returns are liable to a fine, and an additional tax of 50 per cent. on the original rate.

Those who think they may cheat Uncle Sam of his dues will undoubtedly be surprised when they discover how carefully he has planned to detect such attempts.

The tax is on incomes received between Jan. 12 and Dec. 31, 1894, and is for 2 per cent. No income under $4,000 is taxable, and only such sum is taxable as exceeds $4,000. Incomes or parts of incomes derived from real estate rentals and interest on State or municipal bonds are exempt from the law. Individual stockholders of corporations which pay taxes on their incomes are not liable to taxation on those securities.

The payment of taxes must be made by July 1 Those who fail to come to time by that date will be taxed an additional 50 per cent., and 5 per cent. will be added for all taxes unpaid ten days after notice, and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month will be added. A penalty of 100 per cent, additional to the original tax will be exacted from those who render false returns.

The salaries of State, county, and municipal officers are exempt from the tax.

The Internal Revenue Collectors and their clerks took a rest yesterday. They were wearied from their exertions of Saturday, and they wanted to be prepared to handle the great rush which is expected to-day. They intend to keep their offices open until midnight to-night, so that returns may be filed up to the last moment.

It is likely that the internal-revenue mails to-day will be the heaviest that department has ever received. It was very large on Saturday. The first batch of letters which came for Collector Grosse of the Third District numbered 600 registered, and a multitude of ordinary letters, which were filed away in batches of 1,000. This was kept up all day. Of course it was impossible to read them, and that work will occupy the attention of the Collector's assistants for several weeks to come. Many of the returns will be found defective, and much hard work is in store for the department officials, and much annoyance for those whose papers are incorrect. As for the amount of litigation that will arise from the returns, that is incalculable.

Final payment on the returns is not to be made until they have been passed upon by the Treasury officials in Washington, so that months must elapse before the work is cleared up. The making of returns and the collection of the tax will, doubtless, be easier next year.

Collector Sullivan's office is small, and the crowd to-day will, undoubtedly, be great. As with Collector Grosse, so it has been with Collector Sullivan during the last three days. He has been deluged with letters, which are now on file.

The work of looking up delinquents will soon be entered on. This will require the services of a large number of Inspectors, who will have power to examine the books and accounts of persons whom they may suspect of having rendered false returns, or whom they think ought to render returns.

There appears to be an impression abroad that persons who file income-tax returns are entitled to receipts for the same. This is a mistake. The law does not require that receipts be given for returns, and the Internal Revenue Collectors have not the time to make out such receipts.

The Post Office officials have instructed all postal clerks and carriers to be particularly careful in transmitting letters, so that all containing income-tax returns may be delivered at their destinations. The postal authorities expect that many persons when accused of delinquency in not sending in returns will claim that they mailed them, and that they were lost in transit. They are determined that such claims shall not have good foundation, and special care is being exercised to deliver every letter posted.

FILING RETURNS IN BROOKLYN.

Income Tax Returns in Brooklyn Must Be In by 9 P. M.

The office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, will be open until 9 o'clock this evening for the receipt of income tax returns.

Acting Internal Revenue Collector Alexander McKinney at first believed that there were at least 10,000 persons in Brooklyn who would be subject to the income tax, but by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which exempted rents from real estate and interest on State and municipal bonds from taxation, the number has been reduced, he thinks, to about 6,000.

Of this number about 4,000 have filed the necessary returns, and, according to Mr. McKinney's basis, there are yet 2,000 to be heard from, and as this is the last day it is expected that it will be an exceedingly busy one. The tax is not due until July 1, but, nevertheless, a number of persons have already turned in their cash.

Mr. McKinney said that the people who are subject to the tax and who have failed to make a return are taking a big risk. He has prepared a list of those whom he believes are liable to the tax, and on Tuesday morning those who have not made their return will be called upon by the income tax deputies, and if they can make proper explanation all will be well, but if not, then the 50 per cent. additional penalty will be added.

FOUGHT FOR THE WATCH HE STOLE

A Thief Robbed Morris Goldblatt, Knocked Him Down, and Ran.

Morris Goldblatt, a mineral-water manufacturer, of 36 Division Street, was waiting at Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue for a Third Avenue cable car after the circus Saturday evening. There was a big crowd, all anxious to get an early car. One came along, and there was a rush to board it. Just then a man snatched Goldblatt's sixty-five-dollar gold watch from his pocket and dashed into the car.

Goldblatt seized him, hauled him off the platform, and a struggle ensued. Finally the man, who was much larger than Goldblatt, knocked the latter down and broke away. A policeman ran after the thief and caught him two blocks away. Goldblatt identified him.

The prisoner said he was John Reese, a bricklayer, twenty-four years old, of 432 West Thirty-ninth Street. The police believe him to be an old-time criminal.

When Reese was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday he asked for time to get a lawyer, and Police Justice Deuel continued the hearing to Thursday. Goldblatt's watch was found on the street near where the struggle took place.

Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 103 Park Avenue, that has just been issued, gives further demonstration of the great and important work of the institution. Relief was given during the year to thousands who were unable to bear the expense of operations or medical treatment. The management of the hospital makes a special plea for the C. R. Agnew memorial fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to the support of the hospital. It is desired to make the fund $100,000.

The number of persons treated for diseases of the ear alone since the hospital was opened is over 30,000. Contributions of articles belonging to children's wardrobes are very much needed. Gifts of all kinds will be received gladly.

ALL SAILORS ALWAYS WELCOME

Mariners' Church and the Work It Is Doing Among Sailors Who Come to the Port of New-York.

At Mariners' Church, 46 Catharine Street, a most important missionary work among sailors of all nationalities is carried on. The church is the headquarters of the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New-York, more commonly known as The New-York Port Society. It includes many influential and well-known New-York men.

The society was organized over three-quarters of a century ago. It opened a west side branch at Washington and Charlton Streets in 1889. A Brooklyn branch is also maintained.

The pastor, the Rev. Samuel Boult, is assisted by a strong band of missionaries, who not only conduct meetings at Mariners' Church, but also visit the ships that lie in the harbor, to carry the Gospel to the seamen.

It does not matter at all whence the sailor comes. He knows that a pleasant welcome always awaits him at Mariners' Church, and that there he can hear the Bible read in his own language.

There is an excellent reading room at Mariners' Church, where sailors are made to feel at home. Thousands come there every year. To many it is the only place they know of on land where they are sure of a cordial greeting.

Meetings for Japanese are conducted under the leadership of a Japanese convert. During the last year covered by the annual

Mariners' Church.
Home of sailors of all nations.

reports there was an average attendance of fifteen persons at the meetings.

Services were also begun at Mariners' Church two years ago for the Lettish people, who come from the Baltic shores on the western coast of Russia. The American Bible Society supplied Bibles for these persons, and they are instructed at Mariners' Church every Sunday afternoon.

Another important feature of the work is special services for Spanish sailors. These meetings were begun under the direction of two women of Orange, N. J., who understood the Spanish language and volunteered their services. They have proved very successful.

Missionaries visit the Scandinavians on shipboard, and hold special meetings for them at Mariners' Church week days and Sundays. Services in English are held every day in the year, to which sailors of all nationalities are invited.

During the year that ended last May the total attendance at the religious services was 35,445. The number of visits to vessels was 5,964, and the number of visits to boarding houses was 18,112.

Converts were received into the church from Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Russia, Ireland, Norway, Finland, Cuba, Western Isles, California, and New-York City.

The seventy-seventh annual report of the society, that will be issued soon, will show further important extension of the work at Mariners' Church.

THE FIRST WOMAN SCHOOL INSPECTOR

Miss Ellen Collins Well Equipped for Her New Position.

Miss Ellen Collins of 41 West Eleventh Street, who has been appointed by Mayor Strong a School Inspector for the Fifth District, which includes the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, will be the first woman to serve as a School Inspector in this city. She succeeds J. G. Janeway, who resigned, and her term extends to Jan. 1, 1896. Her colleagues will be Wright Holcomb and Dr. Frankel.

Miss Collins is well fitted for the position. Although she has not been connected directly with educational work, she has had a vast amount of experience in tenement-house reform, and practical work along other lines. During the civil war, as an active member of the Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army and Navy, she personally directed the work of the society. For many years she was a visitor for the State Board of Charities to the institutions on the islands, especially those set aside for the insane. She is also a member of the local committee on examinations for women for entrance to the Harvard Annex.

Her chief efforts, however, have been directed toward improving the condition of poor tenement-house dwellers on the east side. The tenement house at 124 Roosevelt Street, which she bought a few years ago as an experiment, bears evidence of her ability as a manager. The first thing Miss Collins did, after acquiring the property, was to tear down the rear part of the house so that all the rooms in front might have air and light. Her efforts were seconded by the tenants, who were only too glad to adopt habits of cleanliness, and the systematic methods which Miss Collins introduced. She also organized classes in arithmetic among the tenants, and has had the satisfaction of seeing them respond eagerly to the opportunities set before them.

In her new position Miss Collins will be greatly aided by her experience in tenement-house work, for it is one of the prime requirements of an Inspector to look out for the cleanliness, safety, heating, and ventilation of the school buildings.

FIFTY YEARS OF USEFULNESS

Celebration in the Charles Street United Presbyterian Church.

The Charles Street United Presbyterian Church, Charles Street, near Waverley Place, yesterday began the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. Four American flags floated from staffs affixed to the front of the unpretentious structure.

The appearance of the interior of the edifice had been transformed by flowers and flags, which were draped from the galleries. Lilies and roses were banked around the pulpit platform.

Three services were held yesterday. To-night the most important part of the celebration will be held, when many addresses will be made in which the history of the church will be reviewed. The Rev. James Price of Philadelphia preached yesterday morning. The Rev. Joseph Sanderson also spoke. In the afternoon the Rev. James A. Reed, the pastor of the church, read the Scriptures. Present on the platform were the Rev. T. C. McKelway, the Rev. H. H. Walker, the Rev. D. C. Steward, and the Rev. T. W. Anderson. In the evening the pastor conducted the services.

Kings County Democrats' Meeting.

A special meeting of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County will be held at the Johnston Building, Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to-night, for the purpose of electing a Committee on Appeals and members of the Executive Committee, and also to consider a number of amendments.

STILL RECEIVING VISITORS

Bismarck's Birthday Celebration Not Yet Completed.

MORE DELEGATIONS THIS WEEK

Great Stir in Berlin Over the Result of the Kotze-Reischach Duel —Royal Mornings in the Park.

BERLIN, April 14.—Dr. Schweninger reports that Prince Bismarck is in excellent health, and apparently will be able to take part without risk in the further celebration of his birthday. In the last week the Prince has received several minor deputations. He will be honored this week with a series of large popular demonstrations. Conservative voters from all parts of the empire will go to Friedrichsruh on Tuesday. They will march with their bands and banners from the station to the castle, and the Prince will address them. The German guilds will have possession of the Saxon Forest the next day. They will make the most imposing show seen in Friedrichsruh since the students were there.

Among the other deputations will come the Graetz pilgrims, who will bring a silver cup in behalf of the Germans in Styria, Austria, and a large party from Prussian Saxony, who will be carried in special trains from Magdeburg and Stendal.

Gen. Count Waldersee spoke with a newspaper correspondent last Wednesday of Bismarck's endurance under the fatiguing ceremonies of the reception. The old Chancellor's robustness, he said, was not less than marvelous, and excited the wonder of all who had observed him closely since the beginning of the fêtes. Nevertheless, Waldersee could notice, he said, that the Prince's nerves were not so strong as formerly. Emotions which he could conceal a few years ago now come to the surface, and frequently choke his speech; for instance, when he was speaking of the old Emperor.

A short rest, however, seemed to be all that he needed to restore his nervous powers between the severe tests to which they had been put recently. After a little sleep or barely an hour or two of absolute quiet he recovered his animation, was bright and happy, and joined in conversation with his wonted vigor.

In his frequent visits to Friedrichsruh Waldersee has found the Prince, as ever, an eager talker, full of ideas. He is fond of a receptive listener. He does not require any encouragement to speak—no "jogging of the bell," such as he once said Metternich needed in his old age. He prefers a visitor who can listen intelligently to his explanations of political history and present problems. He said recently that he hoped to end his days in Friedrichsruh, which had long agreed better with his health and spirits than Schoenhausen or Varzin.

After talking some time about Bismarck, Waldersee was induced to speak briefly of affairs in the East, especially the threatening collapse of the Chinese Empire. He said he feared that Japan's success in penetrating to China's interior with her arms and trade would prove unfortunate for German industries, which would be menaced from the East, as German agriculture was now menaced from the West. The Japanese would be found keen competitors by European manufacturers and traders. They had great commercial aptitude, their labor was cheap, and they were quick to acquire civilized methods of production. They had shown the highest military ability in carrying on the war. They had planned their campaigns ingeniously, and had executed them carefully. Their enterprise must be regarded by any unprejudiced man as altogether admirable.

The latest news from Stockholm is far from reassuring. The situation in Norway does not improve. A royal commission of eight members of the Diet is sitting secretly and trying to devise means of upholding King Oscar in his refusal to yield to the Norwegian majority. The commission was convoked under a special constitutional article which was framed to meet only the gravest political crisis. It has not been in session before since the Crimean War. The members are now said to have advised the Government to mobilize the fleet at once and to prepare to mobilize the army.

The wounding of Lebercht von Kotze in a duel yesterday has caused a great stir in what is left here of Berlin society. Countless cards were left at his house yesterday by influential persons who wished to make a silent protest against the Court intrigue to ruin him. The Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Emperor's sister, telegraphed an inquiry to Frau von Kotze, and the Emperor sent his Adjutant, Major von Moltke, to the wounded man's beside last evening. It will be about eight weeks before Kotze can leave his bed, and he may be a cripple for life.

Freiherr von Reischach, the Empress Frederick's Court Marshal, was the challenger, it transpired to-day, and he insisted upon severe conditions, one of them that shots should be exchanged until he or Kotze should be wounded too severely to continue the duel. Kotze fell in the eighth exchange.

All except the Conservative newspapers condemn the principals in the Kotze challenges and duel. The meeting yesterday, they say, was the worst possible example to the masses. The Vorwaerts, Social Democratic, sneers at "these champions of law, order, and religion, who fight a duel between Good Friday and Easter." The Vossische Zeitung says: "While the Anti-Socialist bill is demanded to keep order among the people, hardly a week passes without open violations of the law by persons of the upper classes. In this case we see a high Court dignitary, who, after being wronged and insulted, is forced to fight until disabled."

Emperor William will go to Keltenbroun, in Baden, next Wednesday, for a few days' shooting. He has been seen often with the Empress about Berlin in the last week. He has taken daily morning walks in the Thiergarten with her, for, like the Emperor, she is an early riser, leaving her room at 7 o'clock, or about an hour later than he. After a meagre breakfast, they drive from the Old Castle to Unter den Linden, which they follow through the Brandenburg gate to the Park.

There they walk for an hour, greeting everybody pleasantly and laughing and chatting together as happily as any young Lieutenant and his wife. When they return to the Old Castle the Emperor begins the morning audiences. He works until luncheon, after which he rides along Unter den Linden and through the Thiergarten to the Grunewald.

A poorly-clad man startled the Empress on Thursday, near the Brandenburg gate, by trying to throw a letter into her carriage. He missed his aim, and the letter fell to the pavement. The Emperor stopped the carriage and had the letter picked up, the man meantime having been caught by the police. The letter was merely a request that the Emperor intervene to help the writer out of some personal difficulty. It did not help the writer, for he was marched off to a prison cell, where he is held to await his Majesty's pleasure.

Queen Victoria will arrive in Darmstadt on April 24. The gathering at the Hessian Court will include Emperor William, the Empress Frederick, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. It is understood that most of the Hessian family will be present, at the special request of the Queen, who did not even excuse the Princess of Battenberg, widow of Prince Alexander of Hesse, despite the fact that this lady is very unpopular at the Berlin Court. The Queen wishes her visit to Darmstadt to be as quiet as possible. There will be only one state reception and one Court concert while she is there.

The death of Freiherr von Wolffgramm, Acting Minister of Lippe Detwold, has delayed the decision of the conflict regarding the succession to the throne. The Lippe Diet is divided on the question of Prince Adolf's regency, and the state lawyers are equally at odds, some favoring Prince Adolf and others Count Bernhardt of Lippe-Biesterfeld. As the Federal Council is back of Prince Adolf, he is about certain to win in the end.

John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Jackson, will start for New-York April 19. This will be Mr. Jackson's first visit home since he began his duties under the late William Walter Phelps.

The Federal Council is about to decree a new schedule of tare reckonings for customs discharges, to go into effect on May 1. The changes will interest American traders, as the tare on mucomargarine is reduced 17 per cent. of the gross weight; on grape raisins, 18 per cent.; on lubricating oil, 13 per cent. Owing to the reduction of the stocks, the price of petroleum has risen 3½ marks per hundred kilos.

TO MAKE NEW YORK BEAUTIFUL

How the New Association of Artists Might Help the City.

The recent organization of the Association of Federated Artists makes peculiarly apropriate at this time the suggestions made by Henry Rutgers Marshall at a meeting last month of the Nineteenth Century Club. Mr. Marshall had been talking of the cultivation of an aesthetic taste in art, and particularly in its application to this city and its adornment. What artists think of the present aspect of the metropolis was shown in the answer he received to the question: "What shall we do to make New-York beautiful?" "First, burn it or raze it to the ground," was the response.

Mr. Marshall finds in this new association of artists a source from which many valuable hints might be obtained in beautifying the city. As matters in which it might advantageously be consulted, he speaks of the new Astor-Lenox-Tilden library, and the new Academy of Design, and the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch might be added to the list.

Among the suggestions made by Mr. Marshall, one is that the statues in public places be rearranged. He thinks it might be well to destroy some of them. Some changes should be made in the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge, to bring them into harmony with the lines of the great cable. The public should insist upon the education of those who plan their architecture, so as to prevent a further infliction of the brownstone front ugliness now existing. In the interests of the beautifying of our parks, the public should encourage landscape architecture, and Mr. Marshall asks why it is that the wealthy men with their own magnificent estates on the Hudson do not have their places laid out in an artistic manner.

The bluffs and grades in the northern part of the city, the harbor view, the river shore, and the Palisades, are among the natural advantages which Mr. Marshall says should be preserved. "What we want," he says, "is the expression of the sentiments of the artists as a body. I suggest that these affiliated societies be requested to appoint committees, whose action would be representative through indorsement by the societies at large—committees to formulate some wide scheme for the adornment of certain more or less limited areas in the city which may be chosen as centres of civic display. It seems to me certain that the public could be induced, at the least, to give to them a power of veto in certain directions, so that even if the structures to be erected in these chosen portions of the city could not be designed under the guidance of these committees, at least the building of shocking monstrosities within these limits could be prevented."

WANT CAPE MAY'S ELECTION SET ASIDE

Bribery and Illegal Voting Are Alleged to Have Taken Place.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 14.—The county courts convene to-morrow, and several prominent citizens who are not politicians will go before the courts, it is said, and ask to have the election of March 12 set aside, because more than fifty ballots were designated by alleged distinguishing marks, which is contrary to the laws of New-Jersey.

There are 618 registered voters here, and 581 voted at the recent election for Mayor and other local officers. There are said to be about 100 white voters who, with about the same number of colored voters, are classed on political canvass books as "doubtful," and who, it is said, are swayed by the influence of money.

It is alleged that more than $6,000 was spent on the day in question for the purpose of influencing voters.

Republicanism and Democracy do not count for much here, but these names are used because Jersey law requires the nominations to be made under party names. On each ticket were men of both faiths.

Men were led openly from the colored club's rooms, it is said, to the polls. To distinguish whether the right ticket was deposited, the purchased voters were compelled to put the name of some person (not likely ever to be voted for sincerely for an office) on his ticket for Poor Director or constable. When these ballots were counted, it is said, one of the prominent workers stood by and ascertained whether each voter bribed had voted as he had been paid to do.

A BOILER TEST AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

Experiments to be Made by the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Arrangements have been made by the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering for a test of the Babcock & Wilcox boilers, at Elizabethport, N. J. The purpose of the test is that of comparison with the results of a similar test with the Ward boiler, which is of a similar type. These boilers are known as water-tube boilers, as distinct from another variety, known as fire-tube boilers.

There has been a certain rivalry between manufacturers of each type regarding the superiority of their respective boilers. The naval engineers have refrained from an official expression of opinion on the merits of the two types, but have gone on accumulating information of both boilers. The Chicago, for instance, which will be equipped with new boilers and new machinery, will have both water and fire tube boilers on board.

The former, which is a more recent type, has served a good purpose on the Monterey, and there is great satisfaction over the lightness and quickness of steaming, which are two of the advantages of the water-tube variety.

Mail Wagon Runs Over a Boy.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 14.—Peter Donahue, fifteen years old, of 191 Hudson Street, New-York, was run over by a United States mail wagon while at work last night. Both his legs were crushed, and he was sent to his home in a wagon. Frank Graffe, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and held to await the result.

SENATOR MORGAN'S FOLLY

Reckless Charges Regarding the Sealers of Bering Sea.

PARIS TRIBUNAL LAWS ENFORCED

Uneasy Consciences of Men Who Lost Our Case at the Conference Revealed by Rash Statements.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The uneasiness of some of the men who were responsible for the loss of our case at Paris before the Bering Sea Tribunal is revealed in The New-York Tribune of April 14. There appears in it a long and labored statement made mostly on the basis of what Senator Morgan has to say, and partly on what he and the reporter agreed to say as the best that they could say under the trying circumstances.

It is chiefly an unwarranted and false attack on the manner in which the Treasury Department has carried into effect the regulations of the Bering Sea Tribunal, unmindful of the overwhelming evidence of the fact that these regulations were fully enforced, and that not a single violation of them occurred last year in Bering Sea, where the slaughter was the heaviest and most deadly, as it will be again this year.

In the first place, a mare's nest is declared in the head lines of this article—"the Public Printer has been holding back for over a month" some "important correspondence on the subject." The meanness and untruthfulness of this charge is well answered by the fact that the Public Printer, Feb. 22, eleven days after he received the bulky manuscript, sent eighty-eight copies of it up to the Senate for the immediate use of the Senators, and that document was reviewed in The New-York Times of Feb. 23. So much for the introductory falsehood of this article. It contains the long list of letters, orders, &c., incident to the enforcement of the Paris regulations, reports of the United States naval officers in charge of the marine patrol, and the declaration of several of them that the regulations are faithfully enforced, but are useless to save the seals.

Unmindful of these facts, The Tribune reporter makes Senator Morgan declare that these regulations of the Paris court were not faithfully and fully carried out by the Treasury Department. Mr. Morgan finds comfort in informing some one as ignorant as himself, or more so, of this untruth, and, in its expression, affects to believe that the regulations are still all right, but the Treasury Department is all wrong.

To concisely review a long and wholly erroneous statement of Senator Morgan as to how these regulations were not carried out of the Treasury Department, the heads of his several charges are summarized as follows:

First—The sixty-mile zone around the Pribilof Islands is a sufficient area of protection to the fur seals if it had been faithfully patrolled, the pelagic catch in Bering Sea last Summer would have been insignificant.

Answer—There is not the slightest evidence to be found that a pelagic sealing vessel came last season nearer than seventy miles to any point of the seal islands. It was impossible for such a vessel to have so done, without detection by the United States fleet that was on guard at the time, ten vessels, all under steam, and well acquainted with the regulations.

Still further: There was and is no need for such attempt by pelagic sealers, for they find the feeding seals in better numbers out on fishing banks to the west and southwest of the islands, between 80 and 150 miles distant. The nonsense of the Senator's statement as to the value of the "sixty-mile zone" is at once evident.

Second—Senator Morgan declares that the pelagic sealers have not all been compelled to comply with the terms of Article 5 of the regulations, whereby the masters of the vessels are obliged to keep, each one of them, an accurate log book, entering the number and sex of the seals, as they capture them day by day, &c.

Answer—Senator Morgan unwittingly, at another point in this article, makes the most drastic reply possible to his own charge: "Poachers are robbers"—i. e., the pelagic sealers. If these men are thieves, what manner of log will they keep? What is to be expected of them? Who will hold the candle on these vessels? And what is the use of such a log, kept by such irresponsible "robbers," anyhow?

3. That the order of Article VI., prohibiting the use of firearms and explosives in Bering Sea, was not enforced.

Answer—There is not the slightest evidence afforded by the close supervision of the United States patrol fleet last season of the discharge of a single gun up there while the Bering Sea season was in order. Why should the sealers use guns when they do better work with spears? These seals are not "travelers" up there, as they are in the North Pacific Ocean, but they are "feeders," instead, coming out to these banks, 80 to 150 miles, at irregular but frequent intervals from the islands. They are taken silently and surely almost as fast as they arrive in the vicinity of these hunting vessels and boats that silently wait their coming. The record of the Triumph, a schooner, fitted out entirely with spearmen, which took 2,500 seals outside of the sixty-mile zone last August and September, ought to teach Senator Morgan something about this subject, and the folly of his statement that the "slowness of this means of killing the animals" was a slowness evolved entirely out of his ignorance of this procedure or method of killing seals by spearing.

If Senator Morgan only knew that only 22 vessels out of the fleet of 102 that constituted the pelagic sailing fleet of 1894 were fully to partially fitted out for spearing seals in Bering Sea, and that out of this 22, only 5 of them were in such good form as the Triumph was, he would understand better what the killing outside of the "sixty-mile zone" in Bering Sea was last Summer, and appreciate somewhat the effect of that killing again this season, when at least 50 or 60 of these vessels will be up there fully prepared with large crews of expert spearmen to slaughter what is left of our breeding herd. If enough Indians and faithful natives can be secured to man the entire fleet this Summer and next Fall for this silent but deadly hunting in Bering Sea, they will be engaged and set to work next August and September.

Then, too, Senator Morgan does not know, and did not know at Paris, that August and September opened to pelagic sealing in Bering Sea are the two best months in the year for such hunting. There is better water, better air prevails, and the nursing mother seals are constantly going out from and returning to the islands at frequent intervals during all that time, far beyond the "sixty-mile zone," to feed. Here they are silently met by these hunters with their long-pronged spears, which never fail to secure each and every animal struck by the spearman, and the spearman seldom fails to strike his quarry.

There was a strange want of real knowledge at Paris as to the character and effect of firearms in killing seals at sea. These men at Paris confounded the habit of seals when they are "traveling" in the North Pacific Ocean and when they are nursing their young on the Seal Islands, appearing then at sea as "feeders" outside of the "sixty-mile zone." In the first case, the seals, as "travelers," are constantly moving along, day by day, in the regular path of their annual migration. The noise of firearms and alarm created only accelerates the motion of these animals forward in the same direction which they are bound to take any how; but such a noise and disturbance by firearms everywhere outside of that "sixty-mile zone" in Bering Sea would have a tendency to or the decided effect of driving these feeding seals back to the shelter and quiet of that zone. So the effect of barring out firearms works rather to the injury of the seals and the success of the pelagic hunters in Bering Sea. Senator Morgan, having no personal knowledge of this subject, and dependent upon those who were sent over with him as "experts," was very much fogged by his advisers, and has not cleared his eyes yet.

The long and short of this whole business of our case at Paris is that we lost everything at issue there, and the logic of events simply proves it. Making idle and false charges against the manner in which these useless and costly Paris regulations have been faithfully carried out by the Treasury Department will not save the men from censure who are responsible for this failure to protect these fur-seal herds of Alaska from that destruction from which every intelligent man in this country and Great Britain desired to save them.

MRS. WARSZAWIAK BAPTIZED

The Wife of the Missionary to the Jews Received Into Dr. Hall's Church—A Romantic Story.

Mrs. Rachel Warszawiak, wife of the Rev. Hermann Warszawiak, superintendent of the American Christian Mission to the Jews, was received by baptism into the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. Her child was baptized with her. The rite was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Hall. Her husband, who is a member of Dr. Hall's church, stood by his wife's side.

This is the close of a romantic story, connected with the life history of the well-known Jewish missionary to his fellow Jews, and his wife.

For years Mrs. Warszawiak was separated from her husband because of his conversion to Christianity. Mr. Warszawiak was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1865. His father, a wealthy merchant, was the son of the Lipnoer rabbi, and his mother was of the rabbinical family of Gurah, said now to be at the head of all the Jews in Europe. Young Warszawiak was educated for the priesthood, but was converted to Christianity when seventeen years of age, soon after his marriage to the daughter of a well-to-do Jewish citizen of Lodz, Poland. He had a synagogue in his own house, and was one of the most orthodox of his religion. After Warszawiak's conversion, his wife and her children were separated from him and could not learn where he had gone.

Warszawiak entered the Russian military service, but fled from the country. On Oct. 6, 1889, he was baptized a Christian at the Free Church, in Breslau, by the Rev. Daniel Edward, the Scotch missionary to the Jews. He went to Edingburgh, Scotland, and studied for the Jewish mission work, at New College. In April, 1890, he landed in New-York, and began to preach at the Hebrew-Christian Mission. The Rev. Dr. John Hall received him into the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church as a member, and the New-York City Mission Society gave him the use of their De Witt Memorial Church, 280 Rivington Street.

For several years after coming to this country Warszawiak did not hear from his wife. He claims she was kept from learning his whereabouts, and that his letters to her were not delivered. Finally, by inquiry through friends, she learned he was was in New-York, and began to correspond with him. She agreed to meet him in London, and was at the railway station in Lodz with her children and baggage when the children, as she declares, were taken from her. Notwithstanding, she journeyed to London, and there met her husband. She traveled with him for two weeks, and was converted to Christianity. She came with him to New-York, and has since aided him in his mission work.

EGGS FOR MANY CHILDREN

MAKING GLAD THE EASTERTIDE FOR BROOKLYN LITTLE ONES.

The Industrial School Holds Services and Feasts Its Hundreds of Boys and Girls.

Easter eggs, red, green, and yellow, in large numbers, with the colors on some of them arranged in beautiful mottled effect, were a part of the Easter emblems at the big building of the Industrial School Association, Eastern District, Brooklyn.

The babies, as they have not yet arrived at years where a careful discrimination is made between beautiful colored shell and edible interior, had none. But every boy and girl had two eggs apiece for dinner yesterday.

It is surprising what an exceptionally good flavor there is to a red or yellow shelled egg, although Nig, the big black cat, who never fails to wander around the tables and claim a part of all the good things served the children, showed a surprising indifference to everything but the Easter chicken bones that fell to his share.

The eggs—and Nig's chicken bones—were the first part of the day's celebration in the school. With over 200 children, all under one roof, there must necessarily be an extended celebration. For weeks boys and girls have been practicing songs, recitations, and choruses for a grand Easter service that was begun yesterday at 2.30 o'clock in the chapel of the building.

Half of the room was filled with benches, upon which sat the smallest boys and girls, while back of them, on seats arranged in pyramid form, and on the two flights of stairs, sat the older boys and girls.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the songs that were sung, the Scripture lessons recited, and the solos, trios, and special exercises given by the children.

After the opening chorus came the prayer service and creed, and then every small man and woman, with hands joined, fingers pointing upward, and eyes closed tightly, became so many reverent, rosy-cheeked little praying Samuels.

Twenty of the youngsters had clusters of flowers, which they laid at the foot of the cross; there was a hymn, "Nearer the Cross," and then came the first recitation. Jimmy Johnson, standing up very straight, with his hands close to his sides and speaking rapidly, told the visitors how glad he and all the other boys and girls were to see the visitors.

Nellie Thompson came next with a solo, and eight girls from the infant class followed with an elaborate exercise, telling some of the truths of Eastertide.

Josie Plass and Mamie Pawson each sang a solo; Mamie Thompson, Clara Lund, and Mamie Pawson sang a trio, and Hector MacDonald gave a recitation.

A band of the tiniest girls in the Sunday school, all dressed in little gowns of bright red, with white aprons, recited together. Next came a semi-chorus, which pleased the visitors more than anything else, for the singers were such very little girls and the refrain, "Angels in White, Tell the Story," was rendered by such very little voices.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, who celebrated the fifth anniversary of his pastorate at the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, made an address on the text, "Risen, I Revere and Serve Jesus from Now to Eternity."

Seven of the children were made happy by receiving Bibles as rewards. Maggie Moser, Minnie Heydel, and Willie Czar received each a Bible for learning the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the names of the books of the Bible, and John Shay, Frederick Ostertag, Nellie Shafer, and Lizzie Grimm received more elaborate editions for learning, in addition, the contents of a little non-sectarian catechism.

INFORMATION FOR ARTILLERY MEN

A Series of Circulars Prepared Under Gen. Schofield's Direction.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The last of a series of circulars intended for the instruction of artillerymen in the United States is ready to go to the printer. These circulars have proved of immense value to the army as well as to the National Guardsmen, and there has been a great demand for the circulars already published. They deal with such subjects as the management of guns, suitable powder to be used, mathematics, range finding, electricity, and other matters which pertain to the firing of guns on the field and in coast defenses.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield and one of his aides, Col. T. H. Bliss, are responsible for the series. Col. Bliss, who several months ago was appointed officer of the Subsistence Department, is an authority on artillery matters, and his transfer to a staff corps was a great loss to that arm of the line. The final paper is to be on the subject of modern guns and mortars. It is the joint production of the late Capt. Charles C. Morrison and Capt. J. C. Ayers, two ordnance officers who already have gained distinction for their technical work. Capt. Morrison died suddenly at Governors Island a few months ago. He was recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. To his position Capt. Ayers succeeded. The paper, which will be bountifully illustrated, will deal not only with guns and mortars, but with projectiles, fuses, and sights.

Unfortunately the edition of this circular, under an unaccountable economy of Congress as expressed in its printing law, will be confined to 1,000 copies, not sufficient to supply the regular army, much less the National Guardsmen.

FASHION'S EASTER PARADE

The Show Not So Bright as Usual, for Women's Dresses Were Dark.

CROWDS IN FASHIONABLE STREETS

Many Not Accustomed to Promenade in Fifth Avenue Out to Study the Styles—Rural Folk in the Throng.

Easter Day was ushered in at dawn yesterday with weather which looked threatening. The sun did not dance on the walls at daybreak, as his time-honored duty should have led him to do. Until the hour for churchgoing had arrived, the raineloud seemed ominously contemplating a deluge, and careful persons were mindful to take their umbrellas with them.

Before noon, however, the morning breeze dropped down, the clouds cleared away, and the sun shone out on a bright, seasonable April day. By 1 o'clock, when the churches began to give up their occupants, the crowds of promenaders on Fifth Avenue were as large as, if not larger than, usual on the first day of fashion's year.

The prevailing colors in women's dresses were more sombre yesterday than they have been on Easter Day for many years past. The most fashionably-dressed women were clad in silk crepons of many styles and colors. This material is rough and fluffy in appearance, with heavy ridges of softer and intervening valleys of harder weave. It resembles nothing so much as ordinary crêpe, with its characteristic appearance enormously exaggerated in flossy silk.

Very many women of fashion wore black skirts outright, and those who departed from this rule confined themselves to the darker and less striking shades of green or brown. Shades of red and pink were conspicuous by their absence, and the few plaid patterns visible were of the dark-green and blue mixture known as the Sutherland tartan.

Above the skirts the usual outer covering adopted was a short cape, generally of very dark brown, which never reached below the bend of the elbows.

Only in hats did fashionably-dressed women show any tendency to display bright colors. There roses of all colors predominated, and where these were absent their place was taken by lilies and other simple flowers of white or yellow shades.

The men who acted as escorts to the women were dressed much as usual upon such occasions. They wore patent-leather shoes, tight-fitting and long Newmarket coats, and bell-crowned silk hats. Those of them who did not carry umbrellas had canes.

As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to gather opposite St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, and Grace and Trinity Churches, in Broadway.

For those without special tickets of admission who hoped to get inside the doors of the cathedral there was a long wait, and in most cases bitter disappointment at the end of it.

The police kept the crowd in order and permitted no one without a ticket to approach the doors in the north and south transepts, where early admission was to be obtained.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the great west doors of the cathedral were thrown open to fill up the spaces not already occupied by the regular pewholders and the owners of special tickets of admission. Less than ten minutes sufficed to accomplish this object, and the majority of those in waiting drifted up or down Fifth Avenue to form the nucleus of the regular promenaders of that street on Easter Day.

The crowds

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Contraction in Business the Only Effect of Bear Attacks.

MOST STOCKS HIGHER THAN A WEEK AGO

The Vanderbilts Lead in the Advance —General List Very Firm—Irregularity in Coal Stocks —The Industrials.

MONDAY—A. M.

At the opening of the week local operators were of opinion that a decline in prices was due, and consequently they took the bear side of the market. But as the week advanced it became evident that stocks were firmly held, the artificial decline resulting only in extreme dullness. The bears then began covering their short contracts, with the result that on Saturday the majority of active stocks were higher than at the close of the previous week.

The week was broken by the Good Friday recess, and this, together with the closing of the London market from Thursday night until to-morrow morning, was not conducive to active operations. The news generally was of a favorable character, the only important exception being the failure of the Presidents of the coal companies to agree to submit their differences to arbitration. The income-tax decision, which came on Monday, had little immediate effect, but it was regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as it was a step in the right direction. The Atchison reorganization plan was announced, and caused good buying of the securities of the company. The trunk-line Presidents agreed to restore east-bound rates, and that their action was considered important was shown by the advance in trunk-line stocks. Reports of the iron trade continue satisfactory, and the general business outlook is encouraging. The Government crop report was somewhat disappointing, but it must be remembered that it gives conditions as they existed before the long-prevailing drought was broken by the recent general rains in the wheat-growing territory.

The active stocks of the week were Atchison, Jersey Central, Burlington, St. Paul, New-England, and Reading. The trading in the Vanderbilts was on a smaller scale, but they all scored sharp gains—Michigan Central 4⅛, Lake Shore 3¼, New-York Central 2½, and Canada Southern 2¼. The Burlington statement for the year reflected conditions which were well known to exist, but the decline which followed its publication was almost entirely recovered on the announcement of the improved crop outlook, as the result of the recent rains. The other leaders were well sold, and the New-England held steady, notwithstanding the sharp manipulative advance it has enjoyed.

As usual, the industrial stocks were more active than the railway issues. Sugar was advanced by an outside pool, the chief manipulators having abandoned the field for the time being. Tobacco advanced on the announcement that an important competitive plant had been purchased. Leather preferred gained 8½ points, and the common 3½ points, improving business and heavy earnings being the explanation of the demand. General Electric was somewhat irregular, uncertainty as to the exact status of affairs between it and its rival, the Westinghouse Company, leading speculative holders to take profits where they had them. The Chicago Gas dividend was declared, and, although it was at a reduced rate, the stock improved ½ on the week. Its strength was largely due, however, to the repeal of the Ogden gas franchise by the Chicago Common Council. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was steady. There was no pressure to sell the stock, but the disposition seemed to be to await the development of the earning capacity of the company. Good progress is being made to this end. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the American Distributing Company, and with the Western Distributing Company, and the property is in a fair way to be placed on a profitable basis. The legal sale of the property, necessary to its proper reorganization, has been ordered by the courts. At the annual meeting this week the Reorganization Committee will fill the vacancies in the board with its representatives, and thereafter will have full control of the property.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-	Low-	Ap. 14,	Closing
	est.	est.		1894.
American Cotton Oil	27	25½		31
American Cotton Oil pf	72	71¾		73
*Am. Sugar Refining	103⅝	99¾		97
*Am. Sugar Refining pf	94⅝	94		91¼
*American Tobacco	98½	95		91
American Tobacco pf	109	109		102¼
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	6½	5¼		15½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1		1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	57	55		80½
*Bay State Gas	15¾	14		..
Canada Southern	52⅝	50½		52
Canadian Pacific	40½	39½		..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17⅛		19⅛
Chicago Gas	73	70⅝		63¼
Chicago and N. W.	92⅝	91⅜		106
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73	71¾		81⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39⅝	37⅜		39¼
C., M. & St. Paul	58⅜	57½		63⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac	64½	63⅜		70⅜
Col., Hock. Vall. & Tol	26⅞	25¾		20⅜
Consol. Gas Co	135½	133		135¼
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	124⅜		142
Del., L. & West	160½	158⅝		165
Denver & Rio Grande pf	38½	37½		33⅝
Dis. & Cattle Feeding cts	15½	14⅜		25⅜
*Duluth, S. S. & A	4	3½		7
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	8⅛	7		18⅜
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99	97¾		104
General Electric	35	32⅝		40⅝
Green Bay & Winona t. r.	¾	⅝		6⅞
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	1½	1½		..
Iowa Central pf.	22½	22½		37½
Laclede Gas	26¼	26¼		17¼
Laclede Gas pf	82½	82½		73
Lake Erie & Western	17⅜	17¼		16¼
Lake Erie & Western pf	74⅞	74		69⅝
Lake Shore	142¼	139⅜		129⅝
*Long Island Traction	8½	7¼		..
Louisville & Nashville	52½	51⅜		51½
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7¼	6¼		9¼
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	23	23		32⅞
Louisville, N. O. & Texas	1¼	1¼		..
Manhattan Consolidated	112⅜	110⅝		123⅜
Michigan Central	98⅜	93½		98½
Minn.& St. L. pf.,all as. pd.	46½	46½		..
Minnesota Iron	40	40		..
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	23½		30½
M., K. & T	15⅜	15½		16¼
M., K. & T. pf	27⅝	26		26⅜
*National Lead Co	32⅜	31		40
*National Lead Co. pf	85½	85½		86¼
National Linseed Oil	24¼	22		20
National Starch 2d pf	25	25		..
New-Jersey Central	95⅜	91⅝		114¼
New-York Central	98	95⅝		100½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	38½	37½		..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27¼	26		32¼
N. Y., L. E. & W	9⅞	9¼		17
N. Y., S. & W	12¾	12¼		16
N. Y. S. & W. pf	36	35		43½
Norfolk & Western	3½	3		7⅜
Norfolk & Western pf	14⅜	13½		24⅝
North American	6	5½		5
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4½		5⅜
Northern Pacific pf	18⅜	17½		20⅜
Ontario & Western	16⅝	16¼		16¾
Oregon R. & N	18	17		20⅜
Pacific Mail	22⅞	22¼		17
P., D. & E	4½	4½		5
Philadelphia & Reading	13¼	12½		20⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	29⅝	29⅝		..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	48		51⅜
Pullman Pal. Car Co	157	157		173½
Quicksilver	2¼	2⅛		2
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	4⅞		5
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10½	10		10½
St. Paul & Omaha	32⅜	32		40½
Silver bullion certs	68	66½		..
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17		22⅜
Southern Railway	11⅜	11¼		..
Southern Railway pf	33½	32½		..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18½	17		18½
Texas Pacific	10⅛	9½		9⅝
Texas Pacific Coal	40½	40¼		..
Toledo, A. & North M.	2	1⅝		8½
Union Pacific	11⅝	11¼		21
Union Pacific, Den. & G.	4½	4¼		6½
United States Cord	6¼	5⅜		..
United States Cord. pf	11¼	10⅛		..
United States Cord. gtd	22	20½		..
United States Rubber	40½	39⅝		42
United States Rubber pf	93⅞	93½		91¼
*United States Leather	14½	11½		..
*United States Leather pf	78	69¾		..
Wabash	6⅝	6		8⅛
Wabash pf	14½	14		18⅜
Wes'ern Union Telegraph	87⅞	86¼		84⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	11⅜		13½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43	41¼		50⅜

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was somewhat easier as a result of the April disbursements. Call loans averaged about 2½ per cent.

Time money was very dull. Quotations were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 4@ 4½ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in fairly good supply, and the demand was good. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £1,090,664 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 65.95, became 68.24. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 12,325,000f. in gold and 5,125,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and somewhat easier. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88@$4.88⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long, and $5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—12@15c discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@68¼ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $13,514,925, and the exports for the same period $30,743,684. The net exports, therefore, have been $17,228,759. The net exports to date in 1894 were $8,528,013; in 1893, $36,716,904, and in 1892, $7,231,300.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1⅛
American Sugar Ref	2⅜
American Tobacco	2⅞
Bay State Gas	1½
Canada Southern	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Consolidated Gas	2
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York	1
Lake Shore	3¼
Louisville & Nashville	1
Michigan Central	4⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	1
National Linseed Oil	3½
New-York Central	2½
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	1⅜
Norfolk & Western pf	1¼
North American	1
Northern Pacific pf	1½
Oregon Railway & Navigation	1
Silver bullion certificates	2¼
United States Leather	3½
United States Leather pf	8½
Western Union	1¼

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	⅜
Delaware & Hudson	2¼
United States Cordage guaranteed	1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	2½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 2d, A	2¾
Central Pacific 6s, 1895	1
Central Pacific 6s, 1896	1¼
Central Pacific 6s, 1897	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, R. & A. cn. 4s	2¾
Chicago & East Illinois gen. 5s	1½
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st	2
Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, certs.	2⅜
Colorado Midland con. 4s	2
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia cn. 5s	1¼
Green Bay Inc	1½
Kansas Pacific con	1
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1896	1⅛
Kansas & Texas 2d	2⅜
Kansas & Texas 5s	2½
New-York, New-Haven & Hart. def. cts.	1¼
Northern Pacific 2d, c	3
Northern Pacific 3d, c	2
Northern Pacific con	3¼
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st	1⅞
Northern Pacific col. trust notes	1¾
Oregon Improvement con	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r	1½
Oregon Rail & Navigation con. 5s, t. r.	2½
Oregon Rail. & Navigation col. tr. 5s	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1½
Rio Grande Western 1st	1¾
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	2½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1¾
Savannah, Fla. & Western 1st	1½
South Carolina & Georgia 5s	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm	1½
Texas Pacific 2d	1
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1
Wabash 2d	1

DECLINED.

Chicago & Erie 1st	1¾
Erie 2d cn. cts	1⅛
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	1
Michigan, Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s	1
Nash, Chat. & St. Louis con	1
United States Cordage 1st	1

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $992,850. The banks now hold $14,922,775 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $584,800, an increase in specie of $915,800, an increase in legal tenders of $829,100, an increase in deposits of $3,008,300, and an increase in circulation of $57,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	April 13, '95.	April 6, '95.	April 14, '94.
Loans	$481,023,100	$480,438,300	$456,939,400
Specie	65,387,000	64,471,200	100,099,600
Legal t'd'rs.	75,493,400	74,664,300	121,608,000
Deposits	508,830,500	500,822,300	568,506,400
Circulation.	13,141,300	13,084,000	11,042,300

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	April 13, '95.	April 6, '95.	April 14, '94.
Specie	$65,387,000	$64,471,200	$100,099,600
Legal t'd'rs.	75,493,400	74,664,300	121,608,000
Total reserve	$140,880,400	$139,135,500	$221,707,600
Reserve req'red agt deposits	125,957,625	125,205,575	140,876,600
Excess reserve	$14,922,775	$13,929,925	$80,831,000

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$14,922,775	1890	$452,400
1894	80,831,000	1889	6,095,550
1893	11,072,550	1888	10,870,425
1892	15,788,500	1887	4,488,650
1891	5,612,950	1886	14,722,650

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
April 11, 1895	£36,653,356	.....
April 12, 1894	31,218,075	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
April 11, 1895	83,006,377	£49,388,173
April 12, 1894	68,842,924	50,789,229
BANK OF GERMANY.		
April 11, 1895	36,737,388	15,005,412
April 12, 1894	31,919,250	10,639,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
April 11, 1895	17,794,000	13,681,000
April 12, 1894	10,345,000	16,317,000
NETHERLANDS.		
April 11, 1895	4,276,000	7,030,000
April 12, 1894	4,335,000	7,078,000
BELGIUM.		
April 11, 1895	3,420,667	1,710,333
April 12, 1894	3,128,667	1,564,333
SPAIN.		
April 11, 1895	8,004,000	12,370,000
April 12, 1894	7,918,000	8,162,000
Total last week	£189,891,788	£99,184,918
Corresponding week 1894	156,407,202	96,417,873
Week ending April 4, 1895	191,538,887	99,392,826
Corresponding week 1894	155,828,754	96,396,443

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending April 13	$475,893,978
Balance for week ending April 13	39,385,911
Clearings for week ending April 6	535,453,706
Balance for week ending April 6	35,153,947
Clearings for week ending March 30	498,411,888
Balance for week ending March 30	30,415,223
Clearings for week ending March 23	524,582,642
Balance for week ending March 23	31,108,528
Clearings for week ending March 16	516,996,154
Balance for week ending March 16	33,302,461
Clearings for week ending March 9	504,206,450
Balance for week ending March 9	33,979,971

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.		
Week ended last Friday	$10,951,981	
Corresponding week 1894	8,396,794	
Since Jan. 1, 1895	154,674,542	
Corresponding period 1894	129,529,950	
Exports of Domestic Produce.		
Week ended last Tuesday	$7,332,345	
Corresponding week 1894	8,181,940	
Since Jan. 1, 1895	95,481,843	
Corresponding period 1894	101,181,228	
Imports of Specie.		
Week ended last Friday	$232,786	
Corresponding week 1894	548,972	
Since Jan. 1, 1895	13,812,406	
Corresponding period 1894	7,480,854	
Exports of Specie.		
Week ended last Friday	$1,271,138	
Corresponding week 1894	4,481,143	
Since Jan. 1, 1895	35,445,149	
Corresponding period 1894	23,404,450	

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—The local stock market for the week has been quiet and strong, without any important feature. The demand for local investment stocks is good, and offerings continue light. The bank stock list shows a general advance in prices, and less dispostion to sell. The insurance stocks are again sought for, although no sales have been reported during the week. The illuminating stocks are still popular, but are too firmly held to permit of much trading. The local money market is inactive with rates for commercial paper at 5@6 per cent. Call loans between banks are 3 per cent. and loans on cotton 6 per cent.

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	..	48
Atlantic	..	33½
Blackstone Canal	25	..
City	63	..
Commercial	47¾	49
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	..	50
First	113¾	..
Fourth	116	..
Globe	53	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	21½	..
Lime Rock	16	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	59½	..
Mechanics'	..	52½
National Exchange	101	..
National of North America	41¾	43½
National Commerce	46¾	48
Old	113	117
Phenix	72	75
Rhode Island	23½	25
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	130
Third	75	..
Traders'	30½	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	46	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	100½
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	51	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	225	..
New-York, New-Haven & H	201	204
New-York, New-H. & H. deb b	138½	142
Providence & Spring	..	105
Pawtucket Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	250	252
Providence, Warren & B	118	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	187½	197½
American Supply	..	70
Arnston & Simpson	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing Co. pf	115	117
Nicholson File	54½	60
National & Providence W. pf	100	103
National & Providence W. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Male Cloth	35	50
R. I. Perkins H-S	97	98
R. I. Perkins H-S pfd	106	110½
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	47¼	50
Merchants'	48	50
Prov. Washington	44	46
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	80¾	81¾
Providence Gas	81½	..
Pawtucket Gas	80¾	..
Providence Telephone	88	89¾
R. I. Electric Protect	..	130
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence and Stonington S	149	..
R. I. Safe Deposit	..	90

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market has reflected the improved feeling that has become so pronounced in the financial and commercial world. Transactions have been on a large scale, and prices have materially advanced for nearly all issues. Speculative bonds have been the more active, but there has been a good, steady demand for the high grade bonds.

Northern Pacific securities have been especially active, nearly all issues showing substantial gains. The consolidated 5s sold up at the end of the week as high as 30⅞; the 3ds closed 57 bid, and the 2ds 89½ bid. The 2ds carry over 12 per cent. back interest, which brings their price down to about 77. Bond experts consider this one of the cheapest speculative bonds on the Exchange, they considering them perfectly secure, and in any reorganization bound to remain undisturbed. The earnings of the company are showing up well. It looks as if the tide has changed in the Northwest, as not only Northern Pacific, but the Great Northern and other roads in the same section are all showing substantial increases in earnings. Mr. Villard has arrived from the other side with the determination to push the Northern Pacific reorganization in connection with the Adams committee. In an interview he claims to have deposited over $500,000 of the consolidated bonds with that committee.

The Atchison reorganization has finally been agreed to, and promises to be a success. Those that have made a study of it believe it is hardly radical enough, and that more sacrifices should have been made to put the company in a position where another reorganization would not be necessary. However, security holders do not, as a rule, look at the matter in that light, as they are anxious to get all they can to start with, and in case of any further trouble, let somebody else shoulder the consequences. The plan, however, will probably go through, as there are good people back of it, and as it has been entirely underwritten. Deposits of over $30,000,000 of the bonds, it is announced, have already been made.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas bonds have been active and strong, as well as the securities of the Texas Pacific Railroad. All the Texas roads are showing large earnings now, which accounts for the advance. San Antonio and Aransas Pass is selling in the neighborhood of 58 have been in some demand. These bonds are guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and were originally purchased by the syndicate that took them at 70, so there is room for considerable advance. The new first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Columbus and Ninth Avenue and Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry were brought out this week and heavily over-subscribed, subscribers only being allotted about 40 per cent. of their subscriptions, and in some cases not receiving any. The bonds immediately sold up to 107 and interest, and closed at 106¾ and interest. The bonds of both these roads are considered very attractive at the present prices, both lines being continuations of the Broadway Road, the cars of each road running from the Battery to the Harlem River. The Broadway 5s, which are a third mortgage, are selling at about 110, and the new issue, being a first mortgage, should sell fully as high. The Oregon Railway and Navigation reorganization plan has been announced and favorably received, the bonds of the company having sold up about 5 points from the closing quotations of the week before.

Traction bonds have been extremely firm and in good demand, some large sales of Buffalo 5s having been made at practically the highest prices ever recorded for them, and they closed at 104 and interest, bid.

The Rochester Consolidated 5s and the Bridgeport first mortgage 6s were also in good demand at higher quotations. The latter bonds were favorably affected by the recent law passed in Maine, under which they become a legal investment for the savings banks of that State. Government bonds have been quiet with practically no change in quotations. The new 4s, deliverable when received from the English subscribers, were strong and in good demand, closing at 118 bid.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 13.—Prices for local securities held firm during the last week. The only weak spots were Hudson River Telephone, which weakened on the announcement of competition. Several small lots were offered by frightened holders. The large holders, however, have no fears of an opposition company in this territory. Troy Gas debenture 6 per cents are offered at 1½ per cent. concession from last week's figures. A large block of Commercial Union Telegraph stock was transferred within the last few days to various investors who reside in the State of Massachusetts. The price paid for the stock is rumored to have been par, flat. Several local electric plants have been abandoned lately, and contracts for light and power have been made with the Albany Illuminating Company instead. The latest change of this kind was the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which has found it cheaper to make a contract with the local company than to run its own plant in the Albany station.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 8s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1938	108	..
Albany City National Bank	100	..
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	119	117
*Albany Railroad 1. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	145	..
Celluloid Company	60	65
Commercial Insurance Co	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	95	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	40	50
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co	35	40
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	130½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	..	6
N. J. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	60	80
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y	101	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104¾	105
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1948	100	101
Westcott Express Co. com	20	30
Westcott Express Co. pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co	..	225
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	124	125
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	114½
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81	82½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co. pf	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100

*And accrued interest.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 14.—The rates of discount last week were ¾ for three months and ½ for thirty days. A large amount of gold is on the way to London. Silver was quiet. Business on the Stock Exchange early in the week was dull owing to the near approach of the Easter holidays. Little was done in American railroad securities, but the tendency was upward.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

121—Tice vs. Barge Hudson and canalboats Thomas Quigley and J. T. Barnes. 54—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. tug F. W. Brown. 33—Gunnaraes vs. Proceeds sale steamship Seguranca. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris and C. Dredging Company. 26—Same vs. steamboat Mayflower. 90—Slattery vs. ferryboat Mauch Chunk. 92—Chambers vs. steamship Mobile. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Indian Prince. 102—Hall vs. Woodruff. 106—Erickson vs. yacht Isis. 110—Noordzy vs. steamship Maasdam. 111—Rogers vs. ship Charmer. 45—New Blue Star Steamship Company vs. steamship Merjulio. 46—New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity Calendar—Coxe, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

14—Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage. 15½—Lauferty vs. Kimball Manufacturing Company. 25—Pennington vs. Smith. 3—American Cable Railway Company vs. the Mayor, &c. 17—Solomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 29—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company vs. Ereuter. 31—Mueller vs. Bertholon.—Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—6—Moore vs. Steljes.

COURT NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The jury calendar will be called by Judge Lacombe on Monday, April 15, at 11 A. M., in Room 122. The calendar will be called through to ascertain which cases are ready and which go over to the next session.

By order of the Court.

JOHN A. SHIELDS, Clerk.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—French vs. Canary. 2—Beck vs. Monk. 3—Fried vs. Jack. 4—Kelly vs. Moses.

Class II.—5—Toch vs. Toch.

Class IV.—6—Straus vs. Ringlander. 7—Beckman vs. Coburn. 8—Fellows vs. Hoyt. 9—Munn vs. Munn.

Class VI.—10—Merriman vs. Thompson. 11—Upton vs. Upton.

Class VII.—12—Rauth vs. Beierlein. 13—White vs. Goodson Typesetting and Casting Machine Company. 14—Lindsay vs. Feldhelm. 15—German-American Investment Company vs. Hayes. 16—Wuerstenvs. L'Amoureux.

Class VIII.—17—Ungaro vs. Watkinson. 18—Goode vs. Brown. 19—Fossette vs. Brown. 20—Beane vs. Beane. 21—Weil vs. Brady. 22—Westcott vs. Regnal. 23—Asch vs. Sharp. 24—Ward vs. Davidson. 25—Tubbs vs. Embree. 26—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 27—Moore vs. Moore. 28—Wasserman vs. Sharp. 29—Thompson vs. Schwartz. 30—Niles vs. Bilhemer. 31—Briese vs. Mc Vey. 32—Hawley vs. Riley. 200—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Cuthbert. 34—Laino vs. Frank. 35—Matter of Warburton. 36—Weill vs. Lichtenstein. 37—McCreery vs. Lichtenstein. 38—Schwab vs. Schwab. 39—Matter of Harriman. 40—State of South Dakota vs. Taylor. 41—People vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 42—Butenschon vs. Ittner. 43—Schumacher vs. Koch. 44—Batton vs. The Mayor, &c. 45—Fred Howes Brewing Company vs. Clark. 46—Nicolson vs. Thompson. 47—McDonald vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 48—Levy vs. Levy. 49—South Danvers National Bank vs. Hutchinson. 50—Tedisco vs. Oppenheimer. 51—Buxton vs. Jacobs. 52—Fales vs. Fales. 53—Fales vs. Fales. 54—Jacobs vs. Heinz. 55—Ulfelder vs. Gill. 56—Toch vs. Toch. 57—Reilly vs. Lee. 58—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Kidder Press Manufacturing Company. 59—Matter of Wahrenmacher. 60—Gedney vs. Gedney. 61—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 62—Hayes vs. Tamsen. 63—Walford vs. Harris. 64—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 65—Hayes vs. Kerr. 66—Greene vs. Carey. 67—Matter of Aptite Manufacturing Company. 68—Matter of Dixon. 69—Thornell vs. Ryan. 70—Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks vs. Ferris. 71—Ogden vs. Weissner. 72—Osborne vs. Sexton. 73—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. Cleveland Dry Goods Company. 74—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 75—Harlem River Bank vs. Gardner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.—226—Rice vs. Geoghan. 233—Nash vs. Hall Signal Company. 234—Corn vs. Stern. 235—Hambro vs. Coffin. 240—

A FAIR-WEATHER BIRD

Ailsa So Regarded by the British Yachtsmen.

ONLY BRITANNIA'S EQUAL IN A BLOW

Valkyrie Is to Fit All Weather if Possible--Fife's Smaller Yachts Replicas of the Ailsa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 3.--The new Ailsa and Britannia have had two matches in strong winds, and in the first with considerable sea. The result does not alarm Mr. Watson for the speed of his new Valkyrie. Indeed, he has been suddenly relieved from the anxieties which the Ailsa's successive victories over his cutter Britannia had been stirring up. The issue has been, so far as trials have gone, that the Ailsa has shown much faster than the Britannia in light and paltry winds and smooth water, but in a breeze the two cutters are about level, with the Britannia certainly best when there is any sea running.

In the match at Nice, sailed on Friday, the 29th ult., there was a strong breeze blowing off the land, without any sea to affect the sailing. In this match the two cutters were under reefed canvas, with topmasts lowered. The Ailsa had two reefs down and the Britannia one reef. The Britannia got away with a start of fifteen seconds, which she held in the reach to the first flagboat. It was then a turn to windward to the second flagboat, in which the Britannia lost some of her lead by a needless tack. Bearing away around the second mark, the Ailsa had closed up, since one telegram says the Britannia led at the finish of the first turn, and another says that the Ailsa led for forty seconds.

The Ailsa's finish of the first round is given as 12:00:02. In the second turn the Ailsa was sometimes leading and sometimes the Britannia, showing the two cutters were wonderfully close matched. The second turn in the same wind was timed--Ailsa, 1:23:08; Britannia, 1:25:24--but no explanation is given of how or where the Ailsa left the Britannia.

In the third and last turn the Britannia closed up, the finish being: Ailsa, 2:27:00; Britannia, 2:29:00. When the Ailsa's time allowance had been deducted from her two-minute lead, she won by forty-five seconds. The telegrams all along from the Mediterranean regattas have been sent by correspondents not qualified to give a correct account, and, curiously, have been rather biased in favor of the Ailsa, notwithstanding the presence of the Prince of Wales on board his cutter, the Britannia.

That Britannia should prove a better cutter than Ailsa in breezy weather and a nasty sea has surprised a great many critics here, but Mr. G. L. Watson, the designer of Britannia and the new Valkyrie, is not among these. He willingly confesses that a ninety-four-foot main and 1,000 square feet more canvas makes the Ailsa faster in light winds and smooth water than Britannia, but for heavy weather he believes she is overdone with spars and canvas. No doubt Vigilant, with 1,200 square feet more canvas than Britannia, proved the better cutter in breezy weather here, but then Vigilant was not subjected to the unruly strain of eighty tons of lead on the lower edge of her centreboard. And besides, Vigilant, with her extra sail area, got a deal of her canvas lifting. The cutters bore round the first mark, Ailsa 12:43:00 and Britannia 12:46:20. After a run to the second flagboat the jibe was, Ailsa 1:08:55, Britannia 1:10:43. In the reach to finish of the second turn, the flagship was passed, Ailsa 1:28:30, Britannia 1:29:08. In the last turn the breeze was harder, and Ailsa was quite overpowered, with Britannia still carrying all her canvas. With sheets eased off to save her, Ailsa was passed by Britannia, the timing at the first mark being, Britannia 1:54:15, Ailsa 1:55:00. After reaching with the breeze well aft, to the next mark, Britannia jibed 2:18:40. The risk of jibing Ailsa was too great, and to handle her was even so difficult that after two attempts she was stayed in the third trial at 2:27:30. In the reach to the finish Ailsa still held on and did not give up, and, with decks well washed with the sea, the finish of this memorable race was: Britannia 2:39:09, Ailsa 2:45:54.

The victory caused great excitement among Clyde yachtsmen. Fife's admirers endeavoring to explain it by time being lost in reefing the Ailsa, and Watson's friends foreseeing that Ailsa's immense boom and extra sail area would cripple her whenever she was caught in heavy weather. It seems as if Ailsa is what is known as "a fair weather bird."

Watson's new Valkyrie will be an endeavor to fit her for all weathers, but like similar compromises, may not be so successful as he expects. In the meantime, the progress of the new Valkyrie is unknown and all concerning the cutter is a profound mystery.

The Ailsa, considering her troubles, did well, the lowering of her topsail being no doubt a benefit rather than the reverse in a strong wind. But, while she was not badly beaten, it has to be remembered that, with a strong wind and troublesome sea during the whole of the race, the Britannia would have probably doubled her lead or more. The result of the race points to the limit to which canvas and our Anglo-Saxon hulls can be carried, and leads to the belief that the conviction of the Hereshoffs is possibly correct that the centreboard is not quite played out.

Watson's new forty-rater is about ready for launching, and great interest attaches to the coming trials between her and Fife's new forty-rater, which is also ready for launching. Watson's cutter, it is rumored, is not an extreme yacht, but, as he says himself, is very much like his last year's forty-rater, Carina. Fife's forty, on the contrary, it is said, is very much of a small replica of the Ailsa. Even in our smallest classes the American build is being carried out. A small lugger, about two and one-half rating, designed by Fife, and building at Sandbank, is just a miniature of the big Ailsa, with excessive beam and excessive overhangs, and a fixed certreboard with heavy lead keel attached.

BUSY AT CITY ISLAND.

Yachts Being Built and Many Being Overhauled.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., April 14.--Since the weather has grown somewhat favorable for outdoor labor, many of the shipyards have begun active work on many yachts. Henry Piepgras on Friday began work on the spars of the new cup defender.

The main boom has a length of 105 feet; its diameter is 21 inches in the slings. It is to be hollowed, leaving the thickness of shell 5 inches. This, it is estimated, will reduce the weight of the boom about 55 per cent. The gaff will be 62 feet long and 13 inches in diameter. This also will be hollowed. The spanker boom is 76 feet long and 10 inches in diameter. All the sticks are of Oregon pine.

The forty-footer Ventura, owned by William Williams of New-York, will commence to fit out at an early date. The sloop Irene, George H. Robinson, has undergone many alterations during the past Winter. She has been fitted with a new deck and an overhanging stern, and has received a general overhauling. The sloop yacht Wacondah, Henry Doescher of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, was thoroughly repaired. She went into commission several days ago. The sloop yacht Banshee, also owned by Mr. Doescher, is expected to go into commission by the 1st of May.

The sloop yacht Elephant, owned by Howard Place, has been changed to so great an extent that she will scarcely be recognized by yachtsmen who met her last season. She has received a new overhanging stern, new mast boom and topmast, and many alterations have been made in her rig. It is said her name will be changed to Gladys. The catboat Ida K., Charles Voltz of New-Rochelle Yacht Club, has been hauled into the building shed, and workmen are now engaged getting her ready for the Summer.

Ex-Commodore Seymour L. Husted's yacht Crusader has received a complete overhauling. She has been recalked and has received a number of new planks in her bottom. She is to be ready to go into commission in the near future. The yawl Montecito, owned by Alexander Maitland, will not go into commission this season.

The cutter Gloriana, Commodore H. M. Gillig of the Larchmont Yacht Club, is being fitted out. The schooner yacht Ramona, also owned by Mr. Gillig, is now at South Brooklyn. She will be brought here this week, and put in shape to go into commission.

Several other yachts are being overhauled, to be ready for commission as soon as possible. Among them are the sloop yacht Katrina, Vice Commodore George Work, of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the sloop yacht Queen, Edward Winslow, and Capt. Porter's famous cutter yacht Circe. Mr. Piepgras predicts a prosperous season, and will be compelled ere long to increase his force of men.

B. Frank Wood, the builder of the renowned steam yacht Fisen, is building a thirty-five-foot sloop yacht for Frederick M. Hoyt of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club. Her dimensions will be 35 feet on the water line, 54 feet 8 inches over all; draught, 9 feet. She is fitted with steel frames, and has double planking of yellow pine. Tobin bronze, instead of iron, will be used on all work pertaining to deck and spars. She will be equipped with all the latest improvements, and is expected to be launched in two weeks' time. William Gardiner is her designer, and she will be named Norata. Wood is also under contract to build a steam yacht for James McLaughlin. She is expected to be finished in three months. Her dimensions will be 57 feet 6 inches on the water line, 65 feet over all, 13 feet 3 inches beam, 9 feet depth of hold, and 5 feet 3 inches draught.

The new five-rater Pyxie has been sold by Oswald Sanderson to Mr. Fields. She will soon be prepared to go out for the season. The twenty-one footer Adelaide, W. P. Douglass; catboats Bingo, Mr. Goetchinus; Truant, Warren H. Wilson; and Britannia, J. M. Britton, all under way, and bid fair to leave their Winter quarters at an early season.

At the yard of A. Robertson, work has commenced in earnest on the following yachts: Schooner yacht Priscilla, F. B. Camp; schooner yacht Ventura, Col. Porter; sloop yacht Coya, William Grace; sloop yacht Federalist, Thomas Byrne, and catboat Wild Cat, Mr. Fisher.

There are still on their stocks are the schooner Christine, G. B. Miller; schooner Windward, E. N. Doll; sloop Heedless, Legrand Clark; sloop Kelpie, F. L. Garvin; sloop Frique, E. H. Peck; sloop Cupid, Fay, P. T. Dodge; sloop Fearless, Amle Dupont; sloop Lena, J. R. Collins; cutter Marjorie, H. D. Burt; cutter Eidolon, Mr. Crosby, and the twenty-one-footer Houri. Mr. Robertson will have to rush his work, since all of these yachts must soon be in readiness to go in commission.

Although no active work has been started at the yard of John P. Hawkins, overhauling within the coming week will be commenced on the following yachts: Schooner Arethusa, Charles Wann; sloop Colleen, Dr. Sloan; sloop Richmond, E. F. Palmer; sloop Navahoe, R. Phelps Carroll; sloop Neilie, W. Hathaway; cutter Carita, R. Livingston; cutter Huron, Albert Meyer; cutter Vindex, George Bullock; cutter Chaos, John Roberts, Jr.; cutter Rajah, W. C. Hubbard; cutter Bedouin, C. W. Wetmore, and sloop Genevieve.

Hempstead Bay Yacht Club.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 14.--At their Spring meeting the Hemstead Bay Yacht Club admitted eight new members, bringing the total membership up to sixty-eight. The club has decided to make many extensive improvements to their clubhouse on Elder Island, opposite Point Comfort, this year. An extension to contain four sleeping apartments, a dining and reception room is to be added, and verandas built around the house. A new dock will also be built. The club will hold regattas on the following dates: Opening regatta, June 3; Women's day, July 9; annual regatta, from July 29 to Aug. 2; club regatta, Aug. 21, open to all boats in the Great South Bay; closing regatta, Sept. 7. Several boats are being built for members of the club, and a lively season is looked forward to by the organization.

Huntington Yacht Club's New Home.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 14.--The Huntington Yacht Club recently leased a dock on the water front from the Huntington, Norwalk and Bridgeport Steam Ferry Company, and the club yesterday gave out a contract for the erection of a handsome clubhouse on the dock. The building will be 40 by 25 feet, and will have broad verandas on two sides. Over the front of it will be placed a float 30 by 12 feet. The club intends to make yachting lively the coming season on Huntington Harbor and adjacent waters.

The Yacht Races at Kiel.

BERLIN, April 14.--The Imperial Yacht Club in Kiel has published its Summer programme. The inside race in Kiel Bay for the Empress's Cup will take place on June 23. On the following day there will be an outside race for six prizes given by the Emperor. On April 25 there will be a time and distance race from Friedrichsort to Eckern-Bohrde for the Prince Henry Cup, and on the 26th a time handicap over the same course for a cup given by Krupp, the Essen gunmaker.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

--Howard M. Cook, the energetic Chairman of the yachting division of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, has mapped out a very attractive programme for the yachtsmen of the club, and Mr. Cook's boat, as well as others, is now being put in shape for the racing season. At the last meeting of the club Capt. Joe Ellsworth was elected an honorary member of the club. Mr. Ellsworth is certainly an enthusiastic yachtsman and has presented to the club a donation. This donation is being used by Capt. Cook for the purchase of a cup, to be known as the Ellsworth Trophy. It will be raced for annually by the members of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. The conditions covering the race for this cup will be arranged by Capt. Joe Ellsworth.

--A meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association will be held next Friday evening at 8 P. M. at O'Neill's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Reports of delegates upon the recommendation made by the Executive Committee regarding the Labor Day regatta will be received; proposed amendment to the sailing rules will be submitted for action, as follows: To amend Article II. to read, "The measurement for allowance for time shall be the length of the load waterline, measured when in sailing trim, to which shall be added one-third of the overhang forward and aft, which shall be the sailing length," and other business will be transacted.

--Theodore Krombach, the well-known South Brooklyn yachtsman, has received a letter from Capt. Cranfield saying that he will have the new Valkyrie over here much earlier than he did the old Valkyrie.

--Poillon has commenced work on the cutter Colonia, which is to be used as a training ship for the cup defender crew.

--A. Van Santvoord has ordered his side-wheel steam yacht Clermont to be put in commission. She is at Tebo's.

--Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's schooner Sachem is being overhauled at Port Jefferson.

--A. Cary Smith is designing a thirty-four-rater for a New-York yachtsman.

Alas! for Happy Land.

The weak point of all highly-colored pictures of an ideal Happy Land seems to lie in their authors' ignorance or forgetfulness of the main elements of human nature. The imaginary rulers are depicted as invariably wise, just, and disinterested; the imaginary people are invariably contented, orderly, and prosperous, with a full appreciation of the excellence of their own laws, and no desire to better themselves. Under such conditions, it is probable that any form of government, from the most despotic down to the most democratic, would answer equally well.--All the Year Round.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.--At 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Portuguese Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.--At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Ailsa; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

WEDNESDAY.--At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp. (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Columbia, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.--At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.--At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for Belize must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem III";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 noon for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papetti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM for forwarding by correspondence (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open for the following ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 12, 1895.

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Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. Britannic, May 15, 10 AM.
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Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM. Germanic, May 29, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM. *Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM.
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Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M. Lucania, May 18, 1 P. M.
Campania, May 4, M. Etruria, May 25, 3 P. M.
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FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
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LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent....Sat., April 27, 5 A.M.
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COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, April 16
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MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
L. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 AM. Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Ems, Sat. May 4, M. Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 Ems, Sat., July 27
NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
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Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 AM F. Bismarck, My. 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
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Berlin..April 24, 11 AM New-York..May 22, 11 AM
New-York..May 1, 11 AM Paris..May 29, 11 AM
Paris.....May 8, 11 AM St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK--ANTWERP.
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M Waesland..May 15, noon
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM Friesland..May 22, noon
Waesland..May 1, 11 AM Rhynland..May 29, noon
Noordland..May 8, noon Westernland, Ju'e 5, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Travelers' Guide--Railroads.

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10:30 A. M.--Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.--Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.--Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.--Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.--Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.--Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.--Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.--Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.--Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.--For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls.
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JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
*8:30 A. M. Daily for Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables, local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C.E.L. MAMBERT, Pass. Agt., 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Hoboken, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.--BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.--BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.--SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.--SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)--BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)--BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKET OFFICES, 73 Murray S., and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

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7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points. Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; also to Wilkesbarre.
4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Jr. Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:30 P.M.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:20 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide--Railroads

HARVARD COLLEGE ITEMS

Phi Beta Kappa Elections Strictly According to Scholarship.

INTERESTING TIE MATCH AT WHIST

Six-Year Presidential Term Debate—Historic Harvard Lectures—Yale's English Teaching Method.

CAMBRIDGE, April 14.—This is the first day of the Easter recess at Harvard, and the college yard is practically deserted.

The recess is two weeks later than in previous years. It formerly included Fast Day, and, when this holiday was abolished and April 19 substituted, the Harvard authorities, to avoid the extra holiday, charitably postponed the recess to correspond.

The Phi Beta Kappa elections this year were strictly according to scholarship, and so show the relative standing of the leading men in the class. The first eight from the junior class were: 1, G. H. Chase; 2, A. J. Lewis; 3, J. P. Warren; 4, W. B. Canton; 5, J. L. Basquet; 6, H. A. Bigelow; 7, H. W. Lewis; 8, P. Capron.

The senior class membership is as follows, the first eight being those elected last year: R. Gray, O. Quick, A. W. K. Billings, J. K. Whittemore, M. Benshimol, F. H. Nash, W. L. Van Kleeck, W. M. Trotter, H. B. Foster, H. W. Prescott, F. J. Buchanan, J. L. Coolidge, W. E. Stark, V. S. Thomas, R. F. Woodward, A. L. Cross, J. A. Fairlie, G. I. Clapp, A. H. Newman, A. Tileston, H. H. Yeames, C. E. Noyes, M. A. Aldrich, J. H. Lewis, and E. H. Warren.

The following officers were elected: Recording Secretary—R. Gray, '95; First Marshal—J. K. Whittemore, '95; Second Marshal—M. Benshimol, '95; Orator—G. H. Chase, '96; Poet—J. P. Warren, '96.

The Harvard Whist Club covered itself all over with glory by playing a tie match with the Newton Club, the present holder of the New-England championship trophy. Mr. Fisher Ames of the Newton Club arranged the match to test the three-couple system of play which Harvard had devised for the coming match with Yale. It has been thought impossible to play duplicate whist with three couples on a side without resorting to the old mnemonic system, in which the hands are played twice by the same couples. The system devised by the Harvard men, however, worked to perfection; every couple played two opposing couple twice, and no couple played the same deal more than once.

The Harvard team consisted of W. T. Gunnison and A. D. Sallinger, C. D. Booth and W. T. Dennison, E. K. Hall and M. E. Ingalls. Opposed to them were Messrs. Fisher Ames and Perkins, Morse and Sprague, Glover and Greenwood, a team comprising three of the best players in the country. At the end of the first half of the match Harvard was four points ahead, but the second half Newton managed to tie the score, with 624 tricks each.

The Freshman Debating Club held last week a trial debate to select the speakers for the debate with the Yale freshmen. Ten men were selected in a preliminary contest, and from these the speakers were selected by Profs. Hart, Cummings, and Hayes. The successful candidates were C. Grilk of Davenport, Iowa; C. E. Morgan of Germantown, Penn., and H. F. Reynolds of Rome, Ga., with H. Hendrick of Lynn, Mass., as alternate. The Freshman Club has a membership greater than that of the Harvard Union and Wendell Phillips Club combined and an average attendance equal to either.

The subject of the debate with Yale will be: "Resolved, That the President's term of office be lengthened to six years, and that he be ineligible for re-election." Harvard has the affirmative.

There is at present a great deal of discussion of a plan for a series of lectures on historic Harvard. The average undergraduate knows nothing of the customs and traditions of the university of a century ago, and no adequate literature of the subject exists. It is proposed to invite some of the older graduates to lecture on the Harvard of their time and then to push investigation still further back. The professors of the history department have promised their cooperation.

Harvard men have been much interested in the widely-heralded change in the method of teaching English to be adopted next year at Yale. According to the published reports, it comprises the total abandonment of formal assigned theme writing in favor of a gradual development of individual style, through frequent conferences between instructor and pupil. The interest to Harvard lies in the fact that this "experiment" has been in practice here for a number of years. In all the English composition courses the bulk of the work is done in individual conferences, and the time devoted to each student is considerable. There is no doubt as to the benefit of the plan, as the results at Harvard testify.

The Signet has elected the following officers: President—J. A. Gade; Vice President—F. B. Whittemore; Secretary—E. M. Hurley; Treasurer—A. M. Kales.

PRINCETON'S EASTER RECESS.

Made Short that the Summer Vacation May Be Lengthened.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14.—The Easter vacation began Friday morning, and will close Tuesday. This is the only recess given the students until the Summer vacation. Its shortness is due to the Faculty's desire to advance the term's work as rapidly as possible, so as to allow the students a longer Summer vacation.

The most important event of the last week was the annual borough election. The main issue this year was the trolley question, and on the outcome of the election depended the admission of the tracks of the New-York and Philadelphia Traction Company to Nassau Street, the principal street of the village, on which the college campus fronts. Those opposed to the trolley's coming on Nassau Street were the voters both of the university and of the theological seminary, as well as most of the business men of the town. On Monday evening a mass meeting of the students entitled to vote was held, at which Prof. Woodrow Wilson and Prof. Andrew F. West delivered strong addresses opposing the admission of the trolley to Nassau Street. It is felt by the university generally that if the trolley is allowed to pass along the college frontage the rural quiet and beauty of the campus, for which Princeton is famous, will be destroyed. A deep interest in the question is for this reason felt by all friends of the college, and every effort is being put forth to preserve the character of the street.

This is the first time since 1888 that the students as a body have taken so strong an interest in the borough election. Their votes constitute a balance of power, and are consequently of great importance. The anti-trolley ticket being espoused by them this year, was elected by a majority of over 200.

The coming Yale-Princeton intercollegiate debate, which is the first ever arranged between the two universities with a Board of Judges, is creating considerable interest among the students. Notwithstanding the recent defeat by Harvard, the candidates have not become discouraged, but are working in the two societies with the spirit and perseverance characteristic of the sons of old Nassau. Wednesday night the semi-finals occurred, three men speaking for each of the halls, and the final representatives were selected to contest with Yale for intercollegiate honors. The question discussed was the same as that selected for the debate with Yale, viz.: "Resolved, That under the circumstances the income-tax law of 1894 was justifiable," it being agreed that no constitutional claims will be discussed. On the affirmative were W. Foster Burns '95, of Illinois, Whig; Alfred Hayes, Jr., '95, of Pennsylvania, Whig; F. W. Lewis, '95, of Kansas, Clio. On the negative were R. M. McElroy, '96, of Kentucky, Whig; Benjamin L. Hirshfield, '95, of Ohio, Clio; J. H. Crawford, '96, of Pennsylvania, Clio. The judges were the Rev. Dr. Reeves of the Theological Seminary, Prof. William M. Sloane of the department of history of the college, and Prof. John G. Hibben of the department of philosophy. They chose as Princeton's representatives to go to New-Haven on May 1, R. M. McElroy, '96, of the American Whig Society; W. Foster Burns, '95, of the American Whig Society, and B. L. Hirshfield, '95, of the Cliosophic Society. The two Whigs, McElroy and Burns, were awarded the two rebuttal speeches.

In accordance with the usual custom of choosing the best-fitted men of those standing highest in their classes as orators for the commencement stage, the following appointments have been made by the Faculty: William Douglass Ward, '95, of Rochester, N. Y., the famous half-back on the university football eleven and all-round baseball player on the 'Varsity nine, is awarded the Latin salutatory. This represents the highest scholarship in the present senior class. The second highest honor is awarded to Daniel Fellows Platt of Englewood, N. J., viz.: The English salutatory. Richard Daniel Hatch of New-York City is chosen as the valedictorian of the class. The remaining appointments for the commencement stage, which are usually eight or ten in number, have not yet been made, but will be announced in the near future.

The Francis Biddle Sophomore Essay Prize of the University has been awarded to Arthur Willis Leonard of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose subject was: "Some Present Day Tendencies in Modern Fiction." This prize represents the yearly interest of $500, and is awarded to the member of the sophomore class not below the fourth general group, who, in the judgment of a committee appointed by the Faculty, shall write the best English essay of the year.

The Fordham Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs gave their first concert of the year at Hightstown Tuesday evening.

Mr. Welling of New-York gave an address Wednesday night before the students of the university on the subject, "The City Club of New-York."

The regular meeting of the Modern Language Club was held Monday evening. Prof. Lewis addressed the club on "Physiological Phonetics."

The University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs are practicing regularly in preparation for their annual New-York concert, which will be given at the Carnegie Music Hall April 19. A large chorus of twenty-five voices has been added to the regular membership of the Glee Club especially for the New-York concert, and it is hoped to make this year's performance even more successful than those of former years. Manager McCormick has secured a very large number of prominent society women to act as patronesses, among whom are Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. William B. Hornblower, Mrs. Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Mrs. John T. McCook, Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair, Mrs. Robert Edwin Bonner, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, Mrs. Adrian Hoffman Joline, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Francis Spies, Mrs. Charles Scribner, and Mrs. George T. Werts.

James R. Swaim of the class of '94 has been appointed Princeton's representative at the college at Beyroot, Syria. He will sail Aug. 1.

YALE COLLEGE INTERESTS.

Graduate Department Prospectus—A Letter Carrier's Student Friends.

NEW-HAVEN, April 14.—The prospectus of the graduate department of Yale University for 1895-6 has been issued. The number of professors and instructors offering courses of study is ninety-eight. The total number of courses offered in the ten great departments is 271, of which 159 are strictly graduate courses, and the remaining 112 are advanced undergraduate courses open to the graduate students, with the consent of the instructors.

Next September an administrative committee, consisting of President Dwight, Prof. Phillips, the recently-elevated Dean; and Profs. Newton, Brush, Wheeler, C. B. Richards, Ladd, Seymour, Cook, Farnam, Chittenden, Hadley, and Sanders, will have the general oversight of the graduate instruction of the graduate students. From this committee will be made up the several committees of former years, the Committee on Degrees, Scholarships, Fellowships, &c.

In the department of philosophy there are twenty-nine courses, twenty of which are strictly graduate. Among the additions this year are courses in ethics, by Profs. Ladd and Blackman; in the philosophy of Hegel, by Prof. Duncan; in philosophical skepticism, by Prof. Sneath; in the history of religion, the beginnings of religion, and Semitic religion, by Dr. Fairbanks; in national systems of education, and the history of educational theory and practice, by Dr. Buchner, and the experimental courses in the psychological laboratory have been strengthened by Prof. Scripture.

In political and social science and history there are thirty-nine courses, all but twelve being exclusively for graduates. Prof. Sumner has added courses in the industrial revolution of the Renaissance period, the beginnings of the industrial organizaton, and the fall and rise of the Scandinavian peasantry; Prof. Farnam has added a course on the economics of poor relief; Prof. Blackman, one on social science and the history of marriage and the family; Prof. Schwab, on the finances of the Confederate States; Mr. Fox, on comparative municipal government; Prof. Wheeler, on the history of treaties since 1648; Prof. Adams, on methods of historical research and criticism; Dr. Wells Williams, on ancient Oriental nations and modern Asiatic history; Prof. Hadley, on the problems of corporation and the relation between economics and ethics, and Prof. Irving Fisher, on the mechanism of prices and currency.

In Oriental languages and Biblical literature, Prof. Hopkins gives three solid courses in Sanskrit; Prof. Porter adds one this year in Jewish literature; Prof. Sanders and Dr. Creelman, a Semitic seminary course, and an English seminary course, both investigation courses. There are forty-nine courses in the department of classical philology, and seventeen professors and instructors. Prof. Hopkins offers one course in comparative syntax; Profs. Peck and Goodell, who have been respectively in Rome and Athens the past year, will offer their usual courses the coming year. Then there will be Dr. Oertel, in phonetics; Prof. Seymour, in Aeschylus and Plato; Mr. Kitchell on the Sicilian invasion; Dr. Fairbanks, on inscriptions relating to Greek religion and Hellenistic Greek; Mr. Brownson on the Greek theatre, and Dr. Robinson, on Roman law.

A variety of courses is offered in French and German in the department of modern languages, and courses are also offered in Spanish, Italian Gothic, old high German, Norwegian, and Swedish, while in English over twenty different courses are offered. In natural and physical sciences forty-three courses are offered and twenty-seven in pure and applied mathematics. There is a long list of electives in pure and applied mathematics, including courses in Rector analysis, analytical statics, geodesy, shooting stars, meteors, and the mechanics of prices and currency. There are a number of courses in the musical department under Profs. Parker and Sanford, in the seminary and investigation courses the students are required to present papers and to take part in discussions.

Joseph Wipper, the college letter carrier, has been suspended by Postmaster Beach for alleged carelessness, and the students hav forwarded the following petition to the Post Office officials in Washington for his reinstatement:

We, the undersigned, members of Yale University, respectfully request the Post Office Department to reinstate as letter carrier Joseph Wipper, who has been suspended on account of alleged carelessness in the discharge of his official duties. Joseph Wipper has for nine years delivered the mail to Yale students, and has always been conspicuous for his politeness, efficiency, and promptness. We are confident that this petition voices the unanimous sentiment of the student body, and that the postman's discharge from the New-Haven department would be a real loss to every resident of the campus.

In about two hours after the petition was put in circulation it had been signed by nearly every professor and student on the campus.

CORNELL'S HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

Part Taken by It in the Founding of a New Magazine.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14.—Some time ago the professors of history in Cornell and Harvard took steps, independently, toward founding a quarterly review devoted to history. Some correspondence between the two universities resulted in a movement which was joined in by several other institutions, for the founding of an American Historical Review. A conference of historians and professors of history from the leading colleges of the country was held in New-York during the recent Spring recess, and it was decided to publish a quarterly, modeled on the English Historical Review and the French Revue Historique, which should be the representative national publication of American historians. The magazine is to be called the American Historical Review, and each number will contain about two hundred pages of original articles, documents, book reviews, and news notes. A Board of Editors was selected, consisting of Profs. Adams of Yale, Hart of Harvard, McMaster of Pennsylvania, Sloane of Princeton, and Morse Stephens of Cornell. It is announced that the University of Chicago will also have a representative on the Editorial Board. The Review will be published in New-York, but it has not yet been announced when the first number will appear.

The annual announcement of the White School of History and Political Science, and the Sage School of Philosophy have just been published. Both announce new features in these departments of the university. In the Sage School the Faculty is to be increased by the addition of three new members. Dr. David Irons, A. M., of St. Andrew's College, Scotland, who took his doctorate from Cornell last year, has been engaged to lecture in philosophy. Walter Bowers Pillsbury, A. B., a graduate of the University of Nebraska, who has been for two years engaged in graduate study at Cornell, is to become an assistant in psychology. Special lectures on mental diseases have been provided for, and Dr. Charles Gray Wagner, Cornell, '82, has been appointed a lecturer on this subject. Dr. Wagner is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, and at present holds the position of Superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital for the Insane.

Several important additions to the Psychological Laboratory have been made during the year, and under the management of Prof. Tichener this is becoming one of the most useful departments of the Sage School. The White School of History and Political Science offers several new courses.

Two new features in the work of the White School are of particular interest. One of these is the requirement of a certain number of lectures from each of the Fellows in the school, each Fellow is required to give from one to six lectures on the subject which he has made his special studies. During the coming term two lectures will be given in each of the following subjects: Constitution Making, F. S. Edmonds; Bimetallism, J. F. Orton; The Object and Value of Statistics of Births, Marriages and Deaths, F. S. Corwin.

The other innovation is what is called the general seminary. In addition to the seminary which each professor conducts for his own students, a meeting is held once a month of all the students and instructors in the school. At each of these meetings one principal paper and several minor reports are usually presented and discussed. The White School is well equipped for work by the celebrated President White Library in History and Political Sciences. It possesses five fellowships, two worth $600 per year, and three of $500 each, and is rapidly growing in numbers and strength.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, held here last week, it was decided to lengthen the course of study in the Law School from two to three years, the change to go into effect in 1897. The school was established in 1887, and has grown rapidly, having at present over 200 students. The Faculty of the Law School includes ten professors, besides a number of special lecturers, and its work is carried on in Boardman Hall. Judge Francis M. Finch of the New-York Court of Appeals, who is Dean of the Law School, will retire from the bench this year and will then devote his whole time to his work in the school.

An édition de luxe of the 1895 Cornellian, limited to twenty copies, has just been published. The books are bound in Cornell colors, red gros grain sides and white vellum back, and are stamped with a laurel wreath encircling the figures "'95." The books are intended for members of the Board of Editors, the winners of the Cornellian prizes, the President of the university, the university library, &c.

COLUMBIA'S NEW PROFESSORS.

Both Able Men Who Will Take High Rank at the University.

When Columbia College opens in the Fall the names of two new professors, those of James R. Wheeler and Frank A. Cole, will be numbered among the university Faculty. Prof. Wheeler will occupy a high professorship in the department of Greek. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont, where he now holds a professorship. He took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard. He was one of the first students at the American School for Classical Studies at Athens, and afterward became a Director of the school.

The University of Michigan loses a valuable man in the appointment of Prof. Cole to a professorship in the department of mathematics. Dr. Cole was graduated from Harvard in 1882, and immediately became a student under Klein, the great professor of mathematics at the University of Leipsic. He was with Klein three years, and was one of his favorite and most distinguished pupils. He returned to Harvard and occupied the position of a lecturer and tutor. Since 1888 he has been an assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Michigan. He has a high repute as an investigator and a teacher. He will assist in the development of the important department of university mathematics at Columbia, and will devote a considerable portion of his time to teaching and lecturing at Barnard College, principally in advanced mathematics. At the same meeting that these two appointments were made the Board of Trustees transferred Prof. Perry from the Chair of Sanskrit to the Jay Chair in Greek, which was left vacant last Spring when Dr. Dinsler became professor emeritus. Prof. Perry has been connected with Columbia since 1880.

The New-York members of the American Dialect Society will hold a public meeting on April 16, in Hamilton Hall, to consider plans for organizing local circles, with a view to aiding in the work of collecting and arranging material for the Dictionary of the English Dialect Society.

The Architectural Sketch Club of the senior class of Columbia College gave an Easter exhibition of sketches in water colors and in pen-and-ink from April 8 to 14, at the Avery Gallery on Fifth Avenue.

The fund for the Mapes memorial has now reached the sum of $5,200. The memorial will be in the form of a large arch at the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street entrance to the new college grounds, and will be constructed of white marble. There will be a central arch for carriages and smaller arches on either side for pedestrians.

New-York University Matters.

Founders' Day on April 18, this year, at the University will be especially important and interesting inasmuch as it is the first of its kind held on the new grounds, and again it will be the event of laying the corner-stone of the memorial to be constructed from a large number of the stones taken from the old building in Washington Square. The latter was begun early during the Easter vacation and will be completed in a few months. All undergraduate exercises will stop on that day and the ceremonial connected with the day held in the gymnasium—the most suitable structure on the college grounds. The Founders' Day oration will be delivered by J. L. Neuman, '95, and the poem by W. J. Marshall, '95. A special memorial oration will be delivered by J. H. Kirby, '95. The exercises immediately connected with the memorial will be held in front of the gymnasium, facing the huge pile of stones.

The university catalogue goes to press this week. A perusal of it shows: 170 students at University Heights, 70 in the Graduate Seminary, 80 in the School of Pedagogy, and 35 in the School of Engineering, making a total of 355 in the Schools of Arts and Science. In the Medical School there are 350, while 300 students are registered in the Law School, making a total of 1,005 students in the university.

The Spring entrance examinations have been postponed to May 31, June 3 and 4.

By a vote of the Faculty, courses in the Summer Schools are in all respects equivalent in requirements to regular undergraduates satisfactorily completing the same, but no course can be taken to make good a failure previously incurred.

The sophomores have decided to adopt mortarboards, and will wear them Founders' day for the first time. The senior and junior classes now wear them around college.

Bishop Potter will address the undergraduate students this morning in the chapel.

The seniors held their annual dinner at the Plaza Hotel last Thursday evening. O. S. Wightman acted as toastmaster. Toasts were offered by J. L. Newman, J. O. Boyd, B. H. Stern, J. A. Becker, H. B. Singer, and A. H. Howland.

New-York City College.

The prize contest for descriptive geometry will be held next Friday. It has been delayed by the freshmen mechanical students, who have just finished the required course in that subject. This late completion is due to a change in the curriculum. The prize is a handsome medal, and many students are expected to enter the competition.

The tendency among the students of late is to establish societies and clubs which will immediately prove of benefit and of value to them. The last one was organized in the course of the last week, with a view to increase, as far as possible, the knowledge of electricity. The Electrical Society is the name given to the new organization, and at the meetings original papers will be read and lectures given by members of the faculty and teaching corps. Instructors Fox, M. E., and Parmley, E. E., will be the first lecturers. The society is restricted to the three upper classes.

Students O'Reardon and Schmid are compiling historical charts from original authorities for the Department of History.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, as it has recently been organized, will be composed of R. Duncan Harris, Chairman; Messrs. Beneville, Goulden, Ketchum, Maclay, Strauss, Webb, Hunt, Montant, and President Knox, ex-officio.

The annual debate between the Chairman and Phrenocosmia Societies on the income tax will be held Friday evening at Association Hall. E. Rosenstein, '96, and J. Alexander will represent Phrenocosmia, and O. A. Steifel, '95, and J. Eisner, '95, Clionia.

Normal College News.

On April 30, that being the day before Froebel's birthday, the kindergarten normal class of the Teachers' College has invited the kindergartens of the city and their friends to spend the day at the college There is to be a lecture in the morning and games by the class in the afternoon. This invitation has been accepted by many of Normal College kindergarten students.

The next "at home" of the alumnae, on May 10, will be at the Alumnae House, at 446 East Seventy-second Street, instead of in the college library, as usual. A housewarming is planned.

The Kindergarten Library intends to move from its present quarters on one of the upper floors of the Alumnae House to the main floor as soon as it shall be able to provide suitable cases for the books.

The science class expects to hold its second annual flower show at the Alumnae House in the early part of May.

General Theological Seminary.

Next Friday has been selected as the day of the competition for the alumni prize in Greek. The examination will be written, and deal in the Greek Scriptures, and also one on the Greek fathers—such authors being designated to those competing for the prize about six months ago. Another prize examination will soon be held in ecclesiastical history.

An additional impetus to win prizes is given by entering the names of all prize men in the Phi Alumni Prize Book, which is kept in the library, and they will also be contained in the annual report made by the Faculty to the Trustees.

Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Tyler's lectures on "Evolution and Its Relation to Christianity," which have been of such interest to Union students, and have also engrossed the attention of local clergy, were concluded last Tuesday evening.

Dr. Hastings, President of the seminary, is taking a vacation after a hard Winter's work.

Exercises will be resumed to-morrow morning. No recitations have been held since Thursday.

ZEUGIN'S HEAD CONTAINS TWO BULLETS

He Shot Himself a Month Ago and Is Now Ready to be Tried.

John Zeugin, fifty-two years old, of 530 West Fifty-fifth Street, sent two bullets into the right side of his head March 8, put the pistol in his pocket, bound a cloth around his head to prevent a hemorrhage, and coolly went to bed.

When he was found by his wife later in the evening he told her that he had a headache. He became delirious, and Detective Barrett of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was called in. He saw what had occurred and sent for an ambulance.

Zeugin was in the prison ward at Bellevue more than a month. For half of that time it was thought that he would not live. Then, to the surprise of the doctors and attendants, Zeugin rallied, and continued to improve until yesterday morning, when Detective Barrett took him to Yorkville Court to answer for his attempt to kill himself.

Zeugin declared that he had no recollection of the shooting, and that he must have been out of his mind at the time. Police Justice Deuel committed the prisoner in $1,000 bail to answer.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 200.10, extending to 336 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, with frame buildings on One Hundred and Ninth Street side. Due on judgment, $4,745.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Eleanor Keenan and others to lot on north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 27 by 193.9 by irregular.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Union Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of Kelly Street, six-story and basement brick dwelling, by Marcus Neuhan of 1,899 Madison Avenue; cost, $27,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three-story frame tenement, by Otto A. Geisser of 639 Eagle Avenue; cost, $5,300.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, five-story brick flat, by Francis L. Glover of 39 East Thirtieth Street; cost, $17,000.

Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, by same, two five-story brick flats; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 192 to 196 East Third Street, three five-story brick flats, by John C. O'Connor of 24 East Thirty-third Street; cost, $54,000.

Fairmount Place, south side, 222 feet west of Marmion Avenue, three-story brick dwelling, by Peter F. Corst of 402 East Eighty-third Street; cost, $4,500.

No. 10 Norfolk Street, five story brick tenement, by Isaac Kalmowitz; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and First Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by James Bradley of 256 West Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $110,000.

No. 172 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, one-story frame shed, by S. H. Smith; cost, $100.

No. 114 East Sixtieth Street, by Sarah A. Deane, alterations to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 687 Amsterdam Avenue, by Simon Feist, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $150.

No. 521 Eighth Avenue, by John J. Bauman, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $400.

No. 3 Barclay Street, by Peter J. Kennedy, alterations to five-story brick warehouse and store; cost, $1,050.

No. 657 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, by Walburga E. Schmid, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 120 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, by Anna M. Winteroth, alterations to three-story brick boarding house; cost, $10,000.

No. 28 West Seventy-first Street, by Francis Crawford, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 115 East Fifty-fourth Street, by John F. Becker, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Jones & Co. have sold for John H. Brooks to Benjamin Hoberg, at $16,000, the four-story brick flat with store, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, 60 by 90.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has sold for B. F. Conklin to Emily L. Patterson, at $6,250, the plot, 100 by 100, with two-story cottage, on Forty-first Street, near Fort Hamilton Avenue.

There were recorded in Kings County last week 273 mortgages for $813,469, of which 149, for $267,599, were at more than 5 per cent., and 124, for $545,870, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 309 mortgages, for $900,231, of which 171, for $412,196, were at more than 5 per cent., and 138, for $488,035, were at 5 per cent. or less.

The sales of real estate at auction in Brooklyn during the last week amounted to $179,569. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $175,678.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Those who know most about the principles of insurance do it.

The American Surety Company which is erecting the most conspicuous building in the City on the highest priced site on record, insured its title in this company for $1,437,500. before commencing the construction of its building.

The Continental Insurance Company, the Hanover Insurance Company, the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, and many other corporations have protected their recent purchases in the same way.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

A NO. 1 BARGAINS, SUCH THAT HAVE never been offered to public before. Four-story double brick flathouse in New-York City, price $21,000, rent about $2,100 per year, and a five-story brick store property on 2d Av., price $27,500, rent $2,800 per year; also good investment west side property—two five-story double brownstone and basement houses; terms to suit.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Six three and four story corner houses, (new,) suitable for grocer, baker, butcher, or any other business; price, $8,000 up; cash, $2,000 or more. Also, 10 new three-story double tenements, (private,) with one or two stores, situated in a first-class neighborhood, all rented; price, $6,000 up; cash, $1,500 or more. A three-story house, with a first-class drug business, on a good avenue, full lot; price, $3,000; terms to suit. Also, two and three story single flat and two and three story and basement houses, with all improvements; price, $3,500 up; cash, $500 or more. Three and four story houses on Broadway, good business property, for sale on account of sickness of owner; terms to suit.

Fine villas, cottages, and residences at Parkville, Vanderveer Park, Flatbush, Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Hollis, Jamaica, and other suburbs, both Long Island and New-York; price, from $4,000 to $15,000. Fine farm of 20 acres of land near the city; can be laid out into lots immediately; price, $16,000; cash, $8,000. Also, a farm of 35 acres of land, 12 miles from Brooklyn Bridge, with stock; price, $4,500; cash, $1,500 or more.

Several different four-story brick houses in Brooklyn to trade for New-York City property.

Apply to CHAS. LOFFLER, 902-904 Broadway, opposite Wall St., B'klyn.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

NEAR CATHEDRAL AND FIFTH AVE.

One of the best side streets. Full-sized 25-foot house in fee; cheap at $80,000; can be secured much less; bright and sunny.

Sole Agents, HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, FIFTH AVE., COR. 52D ST.

WEST END AV., NO. 470.—This specially desirable four-story twenty-foot dwelling, handsomely decorated, and with gas fixtures, must be sold this Spring. No reasonable offer refused. Janitor always on premises. Owner, GEORGE MATTHEWS, 330 East 26th St.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.

CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

52D ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

A full-sized house for sale at reasonable price; choice block; principals only. Address by letter No. 19 West 52d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

RICHMOND LOTS $250 UP. $5 AND $10 MONTHLY.

MYRTLE & JAMAICA AV. CARS Pass the Property. HILL OFFICES ON THE GROUNDS ALWAYS OPEN

STREETS GRADED, FLAGGED, WATER SUPPLY, SHADE TREES. TERRACE.

MAPS &c., ON THE GROUNDS OR

L. I. Real Estate Exce. & Invt. Co.,

1,159 Myrtle Av., nr. Broadway, B'klyn.

DO YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A HOME AT a bargain, and on advantageous terms? If so, write FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Long Island City Property.

For Sale—To Lease—Land for manufactories and dwellings very low. For Rent, dwelling houses and flats well located. Apply Union College Land Office, 85 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT VILLAGE OF SING SING.—The premises known as Ossming Place; three acres, and large handsome building, on high ground; fine river view; house has 50 rooms; wide piazzas; all improvements; barn, carriage house, and other buildings; beautiful lawn, shade, fount, and garden; especially suitable for Summer boarding house or hotel; been a ladies' seminary; price, $20,000. Easy terms.

ABRAM HYATT & SON, Real Estate Brokers, Sing Sing.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ATTRACTIVE BROOKLYN IMPROVED PROPerties to exchange for country property. FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

A DESIRABLE FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence can be exchanged for rentable Brooklyn property by sending particulars to FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

ADJACENT AND JUST WEST OF 5TH AV. and 49th St.—Extra wide gentleman's house; never rented; exposed, sunny rear; rent reasonable for character of house. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5TH AVE. AND 52D ST.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A MOST DESIRABLE EXTRA LARGE FLAT in the "Hampshire," 46 and 50 West 9th St.; all outside sunny rooms; rent very low, as party leaves the city; elevator service; door attendance. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Readers OF THE TIMES

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Real Estate at Auction.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895,

Nos. 551, 553, and 555 West 57th St.

The three five-story (two stores and finished basements in each) double brick apartment houses, in good repair, and well rented; lots each 25x100.5 ft.

5th Av., between 100th and 101st Sts.

Desirably located lot, 25 feet south of 101st St.; size, 25x100 ft.

No. 114 EAST 55th ST.

Handsomely decorated three-story high-stoop brownstone-front dwelling, including pier and mantel mirrors, and chandeliers; perfect order; possession; lot, 18.9x100.5 ft.

No. 140 EAST 54th ST.

The desirable three-story brownstone-front private dwelling; in excellent repair; all improvements; including lot, 17.10x100.5 ft.

70 per cent. may remain at 5 per cent.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Attorney, 51 Chambers St.

Maps and further particulars of attorney or auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Two-story attic and basement frame house and frame stable, with four lots, north side

133d ST.,

210 feet west of 5th Avenue.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate For Sale.

FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

PUYALLUP INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE.

Under act of Congress, approved March 3, 1893, there will be sold at public auction 3,600 city lots, adjoining Tacoma, Washington, appraised at prices to suit the times, from $20 to $500 each. Acre lots, $200 to $1,000 an acre. Timber lands, improved and unimproved farm lands, in 40-acre tracts or less, at $40 to $100 an acre; 1,800 acres for sale now, and several thousand acres more during the Summer. Deeds to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Terms, cash, or not less than one-third cash and balance in equal annual installments in five, four, three, two, or one year, at option of purchaser, with 6 per centum interest, secured by mortgage.

Sale commences at Tacoma, Washington, on May 1, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., and on every tenth day thereafter, (unless same occurs on Sunday, when it will be on the next day,) until all are sold or withdrawn from sale. Maps can be seen at this office.

For further information address PUYALLUP INDIAN COMMISSION, Bostwick Block, Tacoma, Washington.

To Let for Business Purposes.

WALLACE BUILDING,

56 & 58 Pine St., through to 26 & 28 Cedar St.

A few offices remaining in this newly-constructed building, and containing all modern improvements; can be had at rents varying from $150 and upward; elevator service and lit at night.

FOR PLANS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENT,

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST. (4739)

Vanderbilt Building.

OFFICES TO LET,

Single and en suite; every modern convenience.

Four elevators; electric light.

LIGHT AND SUNNY OFFICES.

Apply to agent on premises, Room 201.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 4th Av. and 22d St.

TWO STORES TO LET.

Desirable offices for Societies